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**CENTRAL COAL
AND SEED CO.**

**SEED
CATALOGUE**

1923



BOISE, IDAHO

814 IDAHO ST.

PHONE No. 1

To Friends and Patrons

In presenting our 1923 catalogue, we desire to express our appreciation for your former patronage and in these catalogued offerings we have endeavored to present to you only fresh seeds at right prices from reliable growers and other lines of merchandise backed by growers and firms of established reputation.

ALL PRICES HEREIN QUOTED ARE SUBJECT TO MARKET CHANGES AND CROP CONDITIONS. WE WILL FILL ALL ORDERS AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES

WHEN AND HOW TO ORDER

Send in your combined orders for seeds, plants, supplies, etc., at once. We are prepared to fill orders as soon as this catalog reaches you. If you want part or all of your order held, state it distinctly with date when shipment is to be made. All orders for potatoes, plants, and other perishable goods are carefully booked on receipt, and filled in rotation as soon as weather permits. If shipped early, they are at buyer's risk.

Use Our Order Blanks—Fill out the spaces, giving postoffice and shipping point. It is best not to write letters on the same sheet as your order. Do not forget to sign your name.

Large Orders—Any dealer, market gardener, institution or individual wishing seed in large quantities, is requested to mail us a list of what is wanted, and we will promptly return it with the very lowest market prices. A letter of inquiry may save you dollars if you want to buy in quantity.

By Freight or Express—In ordering vegetable or flower seeds to be sent by freight or express at your expense, deduct postage from single pound postpaid prices.

Prepay Stations—When you send in orders to go by freight or express, be sure that you add money enough to pay the charges if your station is a prepay point, which is always the case where there is no regular agent.

Complaints or Praises—If you are well pleased with our goods and the manner of doing business, tell everyone. If you are not, tell us, so we can please you. Our best efforts will be put forth in filling all orders carefully and promptly in a way that will please you.

USE MONEY ORDERS, POSTOFFICE OR EXPRESS, BANK DRAFTS OR REGISTERED LETTERS

Stamps will be accepted on small orders.

BE SURE TO ORDER EARLY—BEFORE STOCKS ARE DEPLETED

Note—We use every precaution in procuring fresh, pure and reliable seeds, etc., but we, in common with other responsible seed houses, sell our goods subject to the following disclaimer, it being that adopted by the American Seed Trade Association, i. e.—We give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs, nursery stock, roots or plants sent out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are to be returned at once.

If you are in doubt about what you should do, or want any special information, be sure to write to us. We will be pleased to give your inquiries our careful attention, and advise you to the full extent of our knowledge.

For 1923 we offer the standard varieties that are most satisfactory and profitable to the growers in our territory. We do not speculate in novelties but encourage the selection and improvement of varieties of known commercial value.

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS

Unless otherwise noted, all garden and flower seeds are sent prepaid by us except pound lots or more of peas, beans and sweet corn. The last three items will be sent by parcel post if proper postage is added.

GRASS AND FIELD SEEDS

All grass and field seeds, onion sets and potatoes are shipped only at purchaser's expense, by express or freight, as ordered.

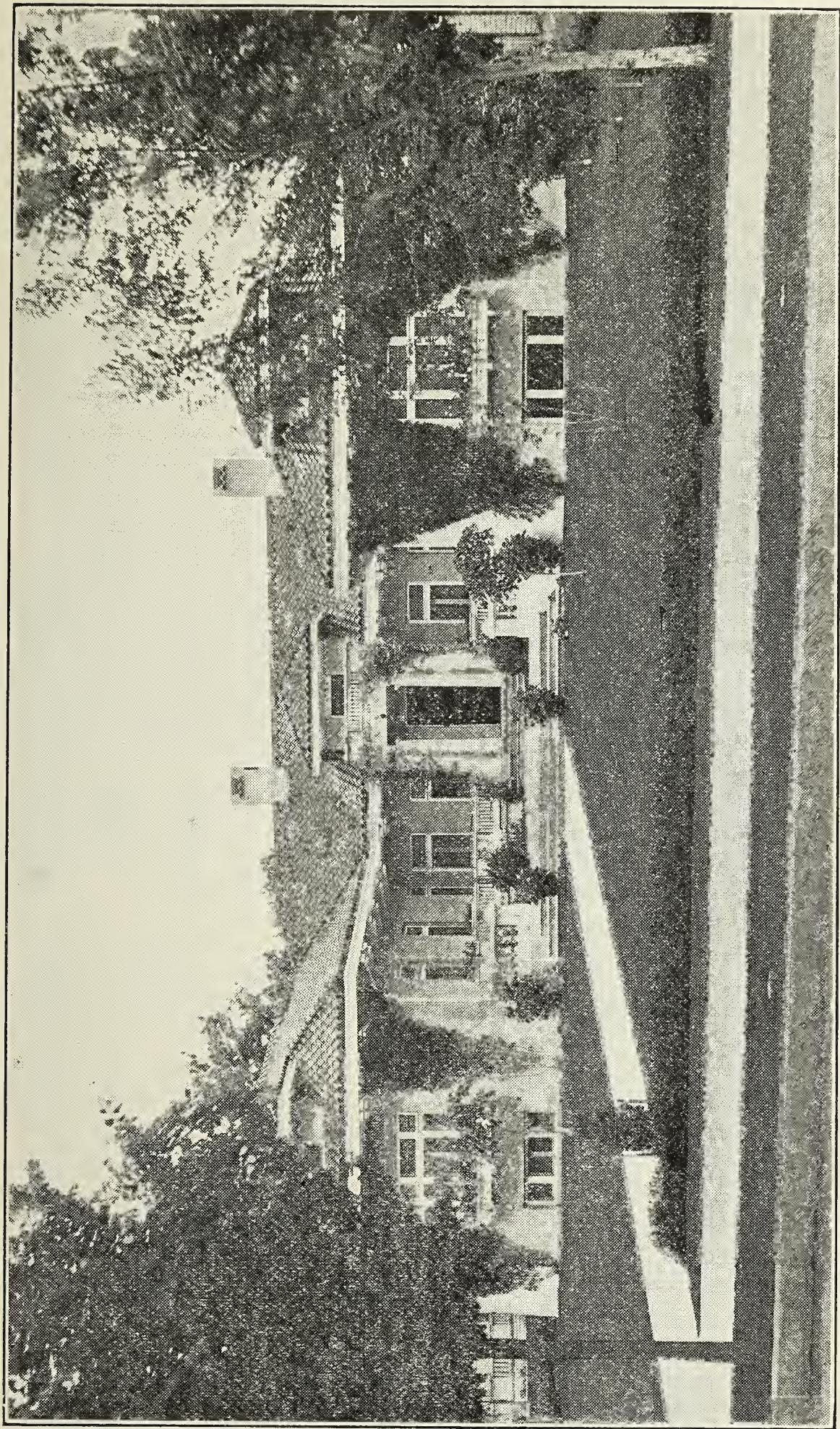
Central Coal & Seed Co.

814 Idaho St.

Phone No. 1

Boise, Idaho

Beautiful Boise Home and Lawn



Every Garden Means a Home

NOBODY like exception to the little maxim which adorns our title; but how many ^{Wurtze}ing therewith fully and completely, will still fail to see how inseparable are the garden and the home, not only in the abstract concept but in the actual fact? Why is it that there is still so much ugliness all about us, despite the great effort that has been made to do something towards creating beauty? Is it not because this unity is unrecognized?

Every home means definite relation, in every part and detail, with its garden and the outdoors. This is what we have yet to learn and to be governed by—that the house reacts in appearance, and in effect too, upon the garden; and the garden likewise cannot be disassociated from the house and other buildings. They are all members of one body, and they must bear everywhere evidences of this close relationship and interrelationship. Especially must these evidences be developed where indoors and outdoors come together, as in porches, galleries, loggias on terraces, and at wall openings, whether these are for windows or doors. They are details to be sure. But who does not know that attention to details is the thing that distinguishes between the commonplace and the fine and finished.

GOOD SEEDS ESSENTIAL

The initial cost of seeds of any kind is infinitesimal comparatively with the anticipated results. Cheap seeds of unknown origin only lead to disappointment and failure which is often not realized until it is too late to make a second seeding. It is not what you pay for seeds but what you get for what you pay that counts.

PLANTS

All Varieties..

**Good
Sturdy
Reliable
PLANTS**

**Cauliflower
Sweet Potatoes
Tomatoes
Cabage
Pepper
Salvia
Aster
Pansy
Etc.**

IN SEASON

We carry a full line of
POULTRY REMEDIES
and DISINFECTANTS,
LOUSE POWDERS *and* DIPS.

CREOLA as an Inside Wash and Dis-infectant for the Poultry House, has no equal.

We have Hand and Pressure Sprays to apply the above Insecticides.

Try one of our
EGG PRODUCERS
or POULTRY TONICS
to increase your egg production.

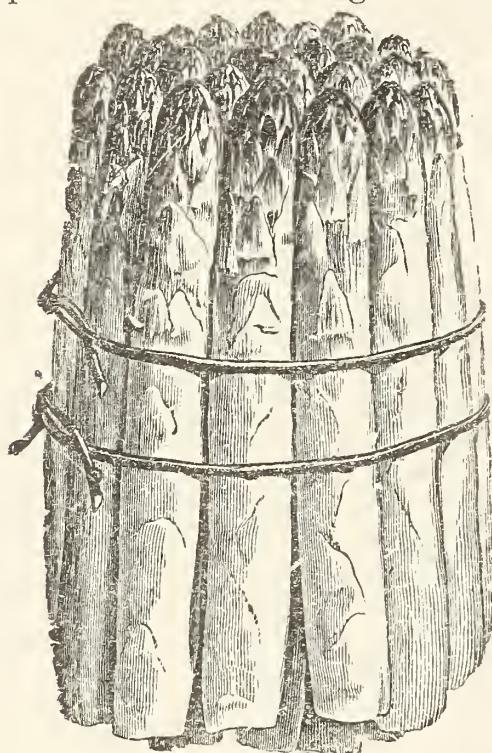
We have
LEE'S PRATTS *and*
SECURITY,
in all size packages.

SECURITY FOOD COMPOUND
is the best and most successful food
for calves and pigs.

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To raise plants from seed about one pound per acre is required, or one ounce for about 800 plants. Sow early in the spring in drills 12 to 14 inches apart and thin to about 3 inches in the row. Allow plants to grow two full seasons and then transplant to permanent beds. It requires about 3000 plants to set an acre. When set out for crop, in the field or in beds, they require plenty of room, since the plants spread from the root, and therefore grow larger each year. In the field the rows should be from 6 to 10 feet apart and in the home garden 4 feet.



During the spring all the shoots must be cut as fast as they reach the surface. Later in the season all the shoots should be allowed to run to seed, and in the autumn all the tops should be cut off and burned and the land thoroughly cleaned up, and a good dressing of manure and wood ashes and sand should be spaded into the beds.

Conover's Colossal or Bouldin Island

A standard variety for all purposes, especially for canning. Good also for home growing. It is the popular variety formerly used on Bouldin Island and other river points in California where it is canned in immense quantities. It makes large, thick white shoots of delicious flavor and we recommend it as the best variety for all purposes.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.25.

Asparagus Roots

Weight estimated at 5 lbs. per 100. Large, vigorous roots of Palmetto and Colossal.

35c doz., postpaid; \$2.50 per 100 by express; special price per 1000.

BEANS

CULTURE—The soil best adapted for growing beans is a light, rich, well-drained loam, which was well manured for the previous crop. Plant in drills about two inches deep and from 18 inches to 2 feet apart, as soon as the ground is dry enough and warm—about May 1st, or later, and for succession up to July 15th. Plant about 1 lb. of Dwarf or Bush Beans to 100 feet of drill, 1 bushel per acre. Pole Beans—1 lb. to 100 hills, requiring about $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel per acre.

Add for postage 5c, 1st lb.; each additional lb. 1c extra.

IMPROVED BLACK WAX

The standard early market variety, a sure cropper of good quality.

Lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.90.

GOLDEN WAX

Very hardy and productive. A good second early variety of fine quality, but should be picked young to avoid strings.

Lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.90.

DAVIS WHITE KIDNEY WAX

A handsome wax podded variety, very popular for shipping. The plants are very hardy, productive and medium early. The pods are light yellow, straight, remarkably long, crisp and tender. The seed is medium size, kidney shaped and clear white. The dried beans are excellent for baking.

Lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.90.



BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD Extra Early

The finely shaped, long green pods are absolutely stringless, and are ready to market two weeks earlier than any other green-podded bean. A splendid dried brown bean.

Lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.90.

CASTOR BEAN

For Ornamental Varieties See Flower Seed

Castor beans are very ornamental, the plants and foliage being large and tropical in appearance.

Pkt. 10c.

PENCIL POD BLACK WAX

Pods are long, pencil-like; very tender and brittle. In color they are rich, dark yellow.

Lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.90.

Pole or Running Varieties

KENTUCKY WONDER

(Old Homestead). This climbing variety is very vigorous and productive and bears its pods in large clusters. The pods are green, very long, stringless and very crisp when young, and so fleshy that they are greater in width than breadth. This is one of the very best early pole snap beans for the home garden or market.

Lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.90.

SCARLET RUNNER

A favorite as a shell bean and for its flowers, which are bright scarlet seeds, broad and kidney shaped. Cooks in half time of any other.

Lb. 35c.

EARLY BLOOD TURNIP

A standard medium variety of excellent quality; also good for summer and fall use. The flesh is deep red, zoned with lighter shade; sweet, crisp and tender, nearly round.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1/4 lb. 20c; 1 lb. 75c.

EXTRA EARLY EGYPTIAN

The best variety for forcing, and for market gardeners, being very early with small tops. Roots very dark red, rounded on top but flat beneath, with very small tap roots.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1/4 lb. 20c; 1 lb. 75c.

DETROIT DARK RED TURNIP

A fine beet for bunching for market; tops exceptionally small and uniformly upright. The roots are perfect turnip shape with small tap-roots. One of the deepest red beets. Quality is of the finest; sweet and tender, best beet for home gardens.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1/4 lb. 20c; 1 lb. 75c.

BURPEE'S IMPROVED LIMA

This variety differs from the best strains of Burpee's in having much larger pods, while producing more beans. Pods and beans are not only larger in size but thicker. Growth vigorous; pods frequently borne in clusters of five to eight.

Lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.10.

HENDERSON'S OR SIEVA LIMA

Grows erect to a height of 18 to 20 inches and requires no support. Very early and productive. The beans have the true Lima flavor, rich, buttery and tender. These are two weeks earlier than most pole beans.

Lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.25.

DWARF OF BUSH LIMA VARIETIES

No garden is complete without Dwarf Limas. Lima Beans weigh 56 lbs. per bushel.

WHITE IDAHO

A Dwarf Bush Growing Only One Foot High.

One of the finest dry beans grown. It leads all others, being three times the size of the Navy, and half the size of the Lima. Is far superior to either for flavor.

Lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.90.

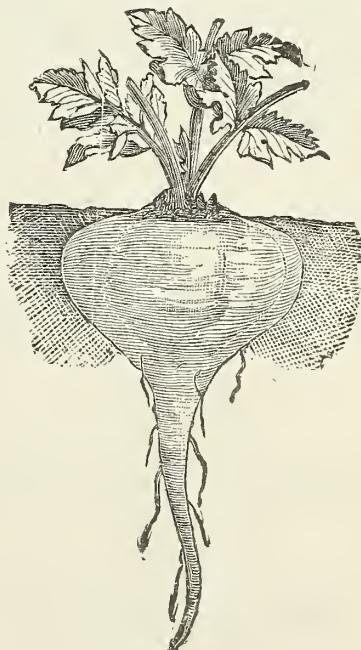
LAZY WIFE

Pods are from four to five inches in length, produced in large clusters in great abundance. Dark green, thick, fleshy and stringless.

Lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.90.

BEET

CULTURE—Sow seed one inch deep in rows 15 to 24 inches apart in fertile, well pulverized soil, using 5 to 6 lbs. of seed per acre. An ounce will sow 50 feet of drill. When a few inches high, thin to six or eight inches apart in the row.



EARLY ECLIPSE

One of the best early sorts. It possesses all the qualities requisite in a first-class beet, and is of a uniform, globular shape. The roots are a bright, glossy red, fine-grained and Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 75c. delicious.

INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
HUMOGERM

EARLY BLOOD TURNIP

A standard medium variety of excellent quality; also good for summer and fall use. The flesh is deep red, zoned with lighter shade; sweet, crisp and tender, nearly round.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 75c.

MANGEL WURTZEL**For Stock Feeding.**

A new variety, more valuable for feeding purposes than the old sorts, yields as much per acre as the best Mangels, and twice as much per acre (bulk or roots) as the rich sugar beets. Roots are large, very smooth, with few rootlets; creamy white in color, with medium sized tops.

Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 60c.

MAMMOTH LONG RED

An improvement on the Long Red, with ordinary cultivation. If you want a large crop of large Mangels of good quality, don't fail to try this sort. Very uniform, smooth and of good shape. Should be grown in deep loose soil.

Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 60c; 5 lbs. \$2.50.

DANISH SLUDSTRUP

Long, reddish-yellow, grows well above the ground, and is easy to pull. Has repeatedly been awarded a first-class certificate by the Danish Government.

Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 60c; 5 lbs. \$2.50.

GOLDEN TANKARD

Sheep thrive on it. "Golden Tankard" is of a rich, deep yellow throughout. Early, hardy and a heavy cropper.

Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 60c.

SWISS CHARD**OR SEA KALE**

New Savoyed Leaf "LUCULLUS." An improved variety of "Swiss Chard," growing about two and a half feet high. The heavy stalks are over an inch thick and bare for more than a foot of their length. The leaves make the finest of "greens." Swiss chard is hardy, easily grown and should be in every garden. It is one of the most delicious of all vegetables.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 75c.

SUGAR BEETS**For Sugar Making.****VICTORY**

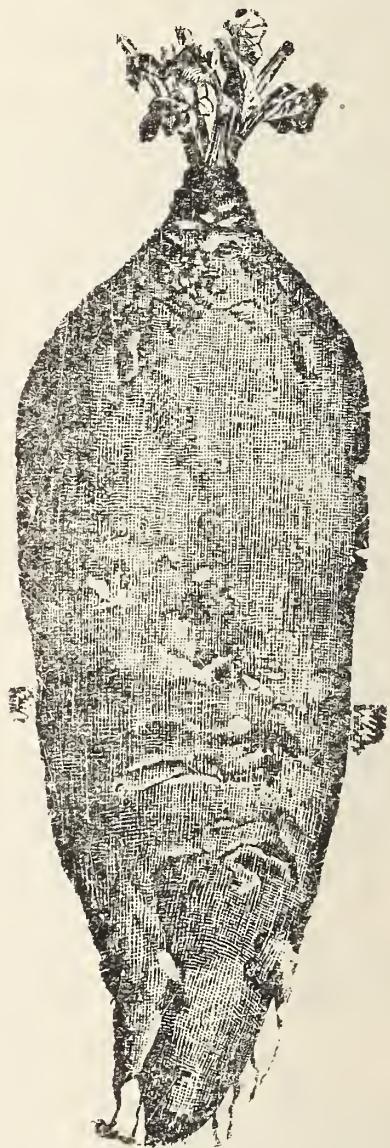
Undoubtedly the most highly developed variety for sugar making. Roots of medium size, white skin with tinge of gray, half long and very uniform in size and shape. Flesh white and very rich in sugar. Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 75c.

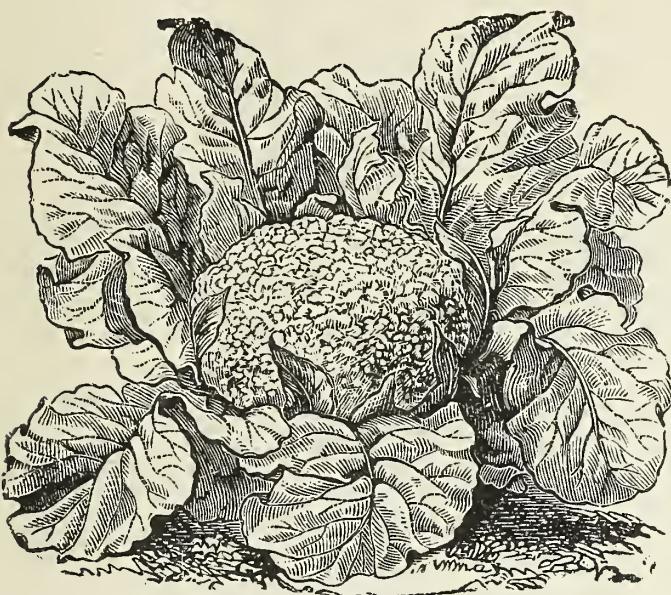
BRUSSEL SPROUTS**DWARF IMPROVED**

The heads or sprouts are formed on the stalk of the plant, are one to two inches in diameter and resemble miniature cabbages. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c.

CAULIFLOWER

CULTURE—For early use, seed should be sown three-fourths of an inch deep in a green-house, hot-bed, or in boxes in the house, about 6 weeks before the plants are needed for planting out. As soon as the soil can be worked in the Spring the plants should be removed to the open field and set in rows 2 feet apart each way.





For late use sow seed in beds about May 10th and when the plants are large enough remove to the garden, setting them from 2 to 2½ feet each way.

As soon as the heads begin to form, tie the leaves together over the head to keep out the light; by this process nice white heads are obtained.

EARLY SNOWBALL

The seed that produces those handsome, large, white solid heads that bring big profits to the gardener is the best strain of "Early Snowball" obtainable. We especially recommend "Mt. Hood" Snowball for either early or late planting. Oz. \$1.60.

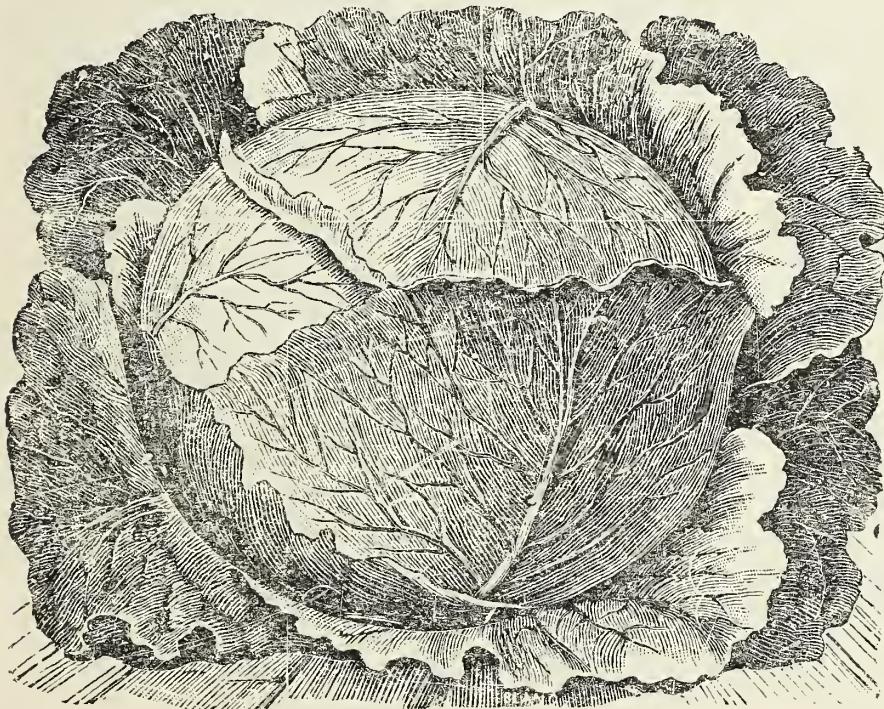
AUTUMN GIANT

The heads are white, large, compact, and thoroughly protected by foliage. Oz. \$1.60.

CABBAGE

Arranged in Order of Earliness.

CULTURE FOR EARLY CABBAGE--Seed of the early varieties should be sown three-fourths of an inch deep in a greenhouse, hot-bed, or in boxes in the house, about 6 weeks before the plants are needed for planting out.



hill when the plants are 3 to 4 inches high. Where the seed is sown in the field, whether it be in rows or in hills, it should be covered with three-fourths of an inch of soil and this soil firmed well to insure rapid germination. One-half lb. of seed sown in a bed will produce plants for one acre.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD

The favorite early cabbage with our market gardeners. A sure header. The thick, stout leaves and compact habit make it the best for wintering over and very early setting.

Grown more extensively for market than any other early cabbage. Is always of good size, very solid, and has but few out-

side leaves; a reliable header and always gives satisfaction.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.00.

EARLY WINNINGSTADT

A desirable variety, having conical, solid heads; a sure header under almost any conditions, and keeps better than most early varieties. Fine appearance and of excellent quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.00.

COPENHAGEN MARKET

A Splendid Cabbage for Home Gardens.

A new extra early globe-shaped cabbage slightly flattened. The large, solid heads are very uniform, with few outer leaves, keeps well and stands handling, and we recommend it to our customers as the best early round head.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; 1 lb. \$3.00.

RED CABBAGE

Odense Market

Used for pickling. The heads are very fine and remarkably sure heading.

Pkt. 5c.

LATE FLAT DUTCH PREMIUM

A low growing variety, heads large, bluish-green, round, solid, broad and flat on top; an excellent fall and winter variety, and a good keeper. It is a sure header, and we consider it superior to any other strain of Flat Dutch Cabbage on the market.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.00.

EARLY DWARF FLAT DUTCH

Grows low on the stem; a sure header; firm, fine grained, tender and excellent.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.00.

CHARLESTON OR LARGE WAKEFIELD

Large and a little later than the "Early Jersey Wakefield."

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.00.

DANISH BALL HEAD OR HOLLANDER

This is one of the hardest cabbages in cultivation and endures both frost and drouth that would destroy other varieties. Plants rather long-stemmed, but compact; leaves very smooth, but thick; head of medium size, round and very solid, the hardest heading cabbage we know of, and of the very best quality. Matures quite late, keeps well, and is considered by many the best cabbage to hold over for Spring markets.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; 1 lb. \$3.00.

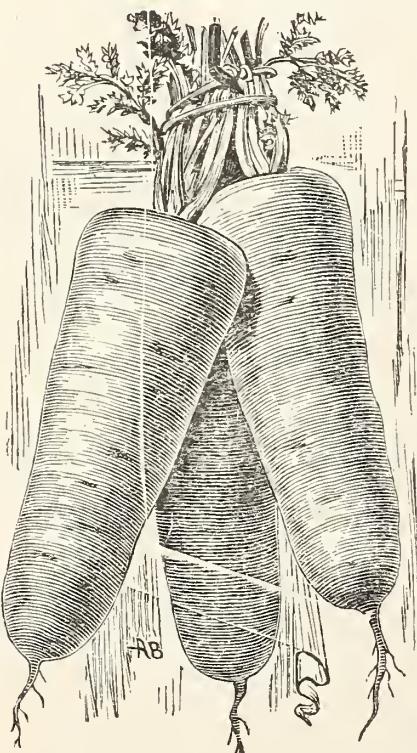
CARROTS

CULTURE—A sandy loam is the best soil for the carrot, but any good land, if thoroughly and deeply worked, will produce satisfactory crops. Sow as early in the Spring as the ground is fit to work, though good crops may be grown from sowing as late as June 15. For table use, sow the smaller kinds in rows 16 to 18 inches apart, and for field culture prepare the ground thoroughly and sow in drills 18 to 24 inches apart. Cover one-half to one inch deep and see to it that the soil is well firmed above the seed.

CHANTENAY OR MODEL

An excellent stump-rooted variety about six inches long, very broad at the shoulder and tapering to a blunt point, free from core, fine grained and tender; orange-red; medium early.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 75c.

EARLIEST SHORT HORN OR FRENCH


The earliest variety in cultivation, and best suited for forcing. Roots, reddish brown, globular and about two inches in diameter; should be used before full grown.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 75c.

IMPROVED DANVERS HALF LONG

Our strain of this popular carrot has a root which comes to a blunt point, a very beautiful carrot. A first-class carrot for all soils. The root is of a rich, dark orange color; it is very smooth and heavy yielding, twenty to thirty tons per acre not being an unusual crop. Prices for large or small lots.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 75c.

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE

Popular for farm use on deep, mellow soil. Enormous crops can be grown under fair culture; one of the best varieties for feeding stock.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 75.

OXHEART

A thick carrot, five or six inches long and very blunt at the lower extremity. It grows very rapidly and the root attains a weight of more than a pound. It is tender and of good flavor.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 75c.

VICTORIA CARROT—For Stock

The Victoria is a very large and a very rich stock carrot. We can say that there is no yellow carrot which can approach the Victoria in size, yield and in feeding qualities. It grows nearly half as much weight again an acre as the ordinary varieties, and as the roots grow more above the ground it is much easier to gather the crop.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 75c.

CELERY

CULTURE—Sow the seeds early, about February, in a hot-bed or cold frame. When three inches high transplant, setting them about four inches apart. When grown six inches, and fine stocky plants, set in richly manured deep soil, in rows three and

a half feet apart and about nine inches from plant to plant. Blanch by placing board along the rows, or earth up a little, and continue doing so at intervals until only the tops of the leaves are visible late in Autumn. Never hoe up the earth when plants are wet. One ounce of seed produces about six thousand plants.

WHITE PLUME**The Leading White Celery**

A handsome, crisp sort, of very easy cultivation. It is the earliest celery known.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; 1 lb. \$3.00.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING

A good standard early variety; blanching easily. The heart is rich golden yellow; the outer leaves yellow.

Pkt. 5c.; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00.

CRESS**CURLED OR PEPPER GRASS**

This salad is much used with lettuce, to which its warm, pungent taste makes an agreeable addition. The seed should be sown in drills about 16 inches apart, on very rich ground, and the plants well cultivated. It may be planted very early.

Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

TRUE WATER

One of the most delicious of small salads, and should be planted where a suitable place can be found. The seed should be sown and lightly covered in gravelly, mucky lands, along the borders of small, rapid streams.

Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

CHIVES

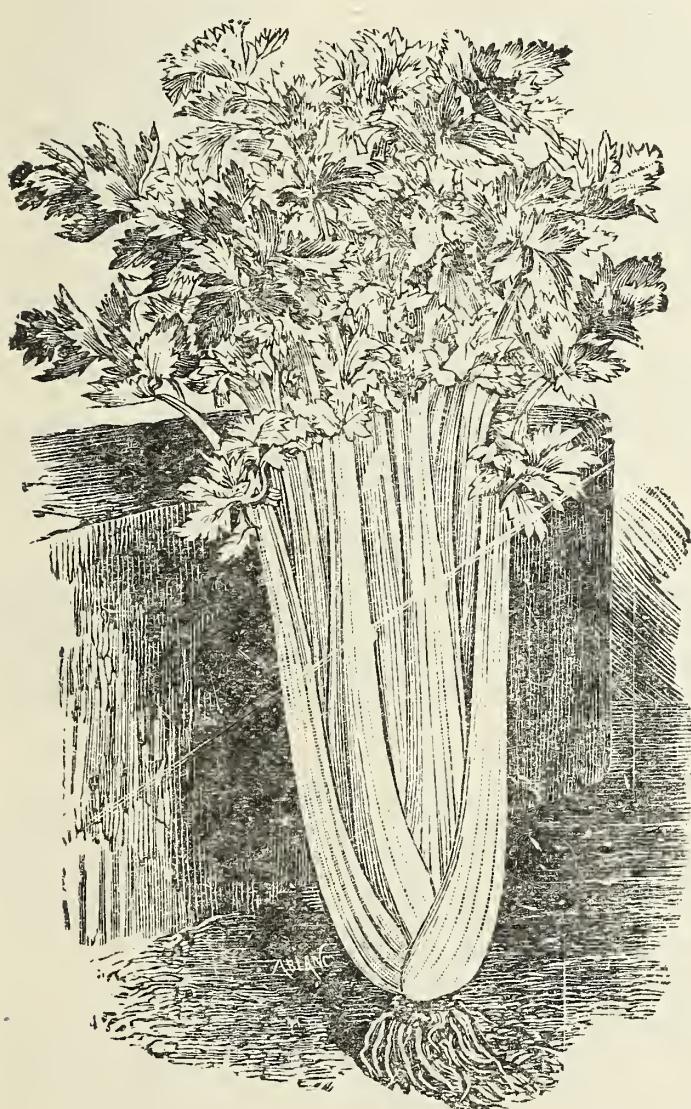
Usually grown as an edging and has a mild flavor of young onions. The leaves are used in soups and salads for seasoning.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00.

CHICKORY

Large Rooted. Used as a substitute for coffee; and the young blanched shoots for salad.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40.



SWEET OR SUGAR CORN

HOW TO GROW CORN

Sweet Corn should be planted as soon as the soil is thoroughly warmed in spring, and successive plantings should be made at intervals of two weeks; or early, medium and late varieties planted; for succession. It is very sensitive to frost, and early plantings may be killed, but it is neither much trouble nor expense to replant. If the early plantings are not killed the result will be worth taking a chance for.

Light applications of nitrate of soda or nitrate of lime early in the growing season will help to give it a good start.

The seed may be planted in drills three feet apart and the plants thinned to a single stalk every foot in the rows, or five or six kernels may be planted in hills three feet apart each way and thinned to three plants in each hill.

Large quantities of commercial fertilizer should be used, with potash and phosphoric acid predominating. Nitrates should be used early in the season only, as they tend to retard maturity. Cultivation should be frequent and thorough, and, especially after spring rains have ceased, should be shallow.

One pound of seed is sufficient for about two hundred hills; fifteen pounds for an acre.



PEEP O' DAY

It is not only one of the earliest sweet corns, but is very sweet and immensely productive; dwarf, about four feet in height, admits of close planting.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.25.

GOLDEN BANTAM

This corn is the tenderest, sweetest and best evergreen corn in existence. On account of its firm texture it can be planted earlier than any other variety of sweet corn, and is less apt to be bothered by worms.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.25.

WHITE COB CORY

For a strictly early, for the first market and home use, you can't be far wrong with White Cob Cory. We offer northern grown, extra early matured seed.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.25.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN

These ears are not only of good size, but are produced in great abundance, frequently bearing four good ears, while the average is three to a stalk. The cob is very small, giving great depth to the kernels, which are of pearly white quality. It is without doubt the sweetest and most tender of all sweet corns.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.40.

EARLY EVERGREEN

This corn has all the good qualities of its parent, "Stowell's Evergreen," but matures earlier. The stalks grow from six to eight feet high.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.50.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN

An old and popular late sweet corn. The stalks grow about seven feet high and are very productive. The ears are seven to eight inches long, and the kernels are white, very tender and sugary, and remain a long time in condition for use.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.25.

EARLY MINNESOTA

This is among the earliest of the sugar varieties and is much esteemed not only because it matures early, but for the excellent qualities as well. Ears rather small, long and pointed.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.25.

BLACK MEXICAN

This corn, when in condition for the table, cooks, remarkably white; but the ripe grain is black or bluish black. It is surpassed by none in tenderness. For family use it is considered by many the most desirable of the medium late sorts.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 20c.

CORN SALAD

FETTICUS, OR LAMB'S LETTUCE

A refreshing salad, used extensively in Winter and Spring as a substitute for lettuce. It is often cooked like spinach. Sown in drills one foot apart, in the Spring or Fall. On the approach of cold weather cover over with straw or coarse litter.

Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

CUCUMBERS



CULTURE—Plant the seed $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch deep in hills four to six feet apart each way, according to the variety, about corn planting time, allowing 10 seeds to the hill. As soon as the plants commence to run, remove all but three or four of the most promising ones in each hill. The seed may also be started in old berry boxes by placing them in the hot-bed. When the weather is suitable—settled and warm—remove the box as the plants are placed in the garden.

One ounce required for 60 hills; two to three pounds per acre.

BOSTON PICKLING

Very productive, grown largely for pickles. Fruit medium sized, very smooth, bright green.

Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.10.

DAVIS PERFECT

A carefully selected strain of Extra Long White Spine, suitable for both greenhouse and out door culture. The fruits are of large size, splendid quality and fine color.

Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

EARLY GREEN CLUSTER

Fruit small, grows in clusters of two or three; very prolific, short, dark green. Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

EARLY FRAME OR SHORT GREEN

Used for table and pickling. Very productive. Fruit straight, bright green.

Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.10.

IMPROVED ARLINGTON WHITE SPINE

The fruit is uniform in size and shape, averaging seven to eight inches long. Color, dark green, quality excellent and contains but few seeds.

Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

JAPANESE CLIMBING

A vigorous grower, can be trained on a trellis. Fruit from 12 to 16 inches long, dark green and smooth. Flesh pure white, crisp and tender.

Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

LONG GREEN

Produces dark green fruit from 10 to 14 inches long. Flesh solid, crisp and of fine quality. Fine for slicing and pickling.

Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.10.

ENDIVE

This is a hardy vegetable, cultivated principally for Winter salad. Sow from May until August for a succession of crops; tie the leaves closely together to blanch them.

GREEN CULLED

Standard sort for fall and winter.

Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

EGG PLANT

Should be started in a hotbed and transplanted when the weather is settled and the ground thoroughly warm. They will thrive with the same treatment as that given the tomato.

NEW YORK IMPROVED, LARGE PURPLE

The leading market variety. Large, round, dark, excellent and the most productive.

Pkt. 15c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00.

GARLIC

About 250 lbs. required per acre



Garlic is a perennial plant with a bulbous root and belongs to the Onion family. Garlic has a strong, penetrating odor and flavor and is highly esteemed for flavoring soups, stews, etc. We cannot offer seed but can supply the bulbs or sets.

Prepare the ground as for onions. Cultivate like onion sets. When the leaves turn yellow, pull up the bulbs and dry in the shade.

KALE OR BORECOLE

CULTURE—More hardy than cabbage and makes excellent greens. Improved by a touch of frost. Sow in May and June, cultivate same as cabbage.

EMERALD ISLE

A grand variety of green curled winter kale, and is most desirable on account of its hardiness, excellent quality and beautiful appearance. Of medium height, the leaves are so finely fringed and curled as to resemble parsley, and it is of a beautiful rich emerald green color. It is hardy; on the Pacific Coast it is seldom injured by freezing, in fact is improved by frost, and may be cut and used at any time during the winter.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

KOHL RABI

CULTURE—Sow the seed in the Spring in drills $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch deep and two feet apart and when the plants are a few inches high thin to 15 inches. Cultivate same as beets. Bulbs grow above ground. Root should be stripped and cooked like turnips. Kohl Rabi has a much sweeter and finer flavor than the turnip. Sow in June for Fall use. Two pounds of seed required per acre.

EARLY WHITE—Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
HUMOGERM

LEEK

The Leek belongs to the onion family. Prized for soups. Cultivate same as onions, but should be hilled up about the neck to blanch it.

LARGE ROUEN, or American Flag—Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.

LETTUCE

CULTURE—Sow in the house or in frames any time after March 10th; if put outdoors, as early in the Spring as ground can be worked and at intervals of two weeks until June 1st. Soil should be a rich sandy loam with plenty of humus. Rows to be $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, plants two inches apart in row after thinning. Two ounces of seed will sow 150 feet of row, 4 to 5 lbs. required per acre.

HEADING VARIETIES CRISP AS ICE

The heads are large and very solid. When cut open they have a rich, creamy heart and are so tender and brittle as to warrant the name, "Crisp as Ice."

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.

NEW YORK OR WONDERFUL The Best Head Lettuce for Market Growers

This is the mammoth head lettuce so popular in California, from whence it is shipped to the Northern markets, arriving in splendid condition. The immense heads are solid, heavy, beautifully blanched to a creamy white with bright, green outer leaves. The quality is unsurpassed, being tender, crisp and sweet. "New York" is a hardy, rapid grower, deep rooted and resistant to drought; a slow seeder and sure to head.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.00.

BROWN DUTCH

Forms a large, solid head, sweet, tender and of good flavor. Outer leaves are tinged with brown. It is very hardy.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.

HANSON

Improved Hard Heading Stock

One of the very best. Heads green outside and white inside; grow to a remarkable size, very solid, and is deliciously sweet, crisp and tender. It withstands the hot sun well.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.

EARLY CURLED SIMPSON

A standard variety for forcing or for very early outdoor culture. The leaves, in loose clusters, are light green in color, slightly frilled and much blistered, are crisp, tender and sweet. Especially adapted for sowing thickly and cutting while the plants are young.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.

GRAND RAPIDS

For Early Forcing

A very popular loose leaved variety for greenhouse forcing. It grows quickly, is hardy, not liable to rot, remains in condition for cutting for several days, and stands shipping better than most sorts.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.

HEALTH HINT

As a health food Lettuce has no superior. After the winter season, when we all eat too much meat and starch foods, lettuce comes like a prescription from a well advised doctor. Sown every week or ten days up to the end of July will ensure a continuous supply of fresh, crisp, tender lettuce all season.

MUSTARD

Mustard is used alone as "greens," or with cress as salad. Sow any time in the Spring, in rows, and thin out as necessary.

WHITE ENGLISH

Leaves are dark green, small, smooth, and deeply cut; mild and tender when young. The seeds are large and light yellow.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.

SOUTHERN CURLED

Hardy and vigorous, with large light green leaves, crimped and frilled at the edges. Excellent while young for salads and garnishing. Seed is dark brown.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.

MUSHROOM SPAWN

With intelligent care and good spawn, Mushrooms can be made to pay handsomely. They can be successfully grown in a dry cellar, under the benches of a greenhouse, or in sheds, where the temperature can be kept from 50 to 60 degrees through the Winter.

OKRA or GUMBO

CULTURE—Sow the seed thickly in rich ground as soon as the ground has become warm, in drills three feet apart and one inch deep. Thin out to 10 inches apart and cultivate freely.

DWARF GREEN

Grown for its green pods, which are used in soups, stews, etc., to which they impart a rich flavor and are considered very nutritious. Produces an abundance of long, slender, pale green pods, which are very tender when young.

Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.

INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
HUMOGERM

StimUpLanT
Makes a
Wonder Garden



MUSKMELON

CULTURE—Muskmelons delight in moderately rich, light, warm, mellow loam. The seed should be planted in the Spring upon the arrival of settled warm weather. Plant seeds one inch deep in hills four to six feet apart each way, and as soon as the plants begin to run remove all but four of the most likely ones.

ROCKY FORD CANTALOUPE

This melon is just the right size to serve in halves and its delicious flavor makes it ideal for that purpose. The profits to be derived from growing these melons are very large when proper soil, seed and cultivation are used. Perhaps the most important consideration is the seed to be planted. We are offering below the three best strains of Rocky Ford Cantaloupe, each of which has been bred with a particular point of view. Earliness, rust resistance, netting and solid meat are highly important characteristics which have been secured by the persistent efforts of melon breeders in the varieties we offer.

Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.

NEW HONEY DEW.

We recommend sowing the seed in the northern states in pots or cold frames after April 15, so that established plants may be ready for setting in the open ground June 10 to 20.

Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75.

RUST RESISTANT POLLOCK

This type is the highest development, both as to netting and rust-resistant, yet attained in the Rocky Ford Cantaloupe. When vines of some varieties are entirely killed by rust and blight within two weeks after the shipping season, these vines are green and continue to blossom and set fruit until frost. The melons run very uniform in size and the exceptionally heavy netting is laced and interlaced over the entire surface, making it an ideal shipper. The flesh is green, shading to salmon about the seed cavity, which is unusually small. The meat is solid and fine grained, flavor unexcelled. While a few days later than the Early Watters, it is more prolific. Desirable where there is an excessive rainfall.

Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

EARLY NETTED GEM.

Slightly oval in form; finely netted, being a light golden hue when fully ripened. Flesh light green in color, melting and luscious in flavor, ripens close to the skin.

Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.60.

NETTED ROCK

This strain represents the highest possible attainment in cantaloupe development. It is undoubtedly the heaviest melon of the Rocky Ford type. It produces melons of uniform standard size, 90 per cent of which are completely covered with a beautiful gray, lace-like netting which, with the small seed cavity, are the most essential points in carrying and keeping qualities of the cantaloupe. The flesh is green, tinged with a delicate salmon pink around the seed cavity, which is the smallest of any strain of Rocky Ford. The flesh is firm but not tough or stingy, and has a sweet, luscious, melting and superb flavor.

Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.

BURRELL'S GEM

A very popular variety in this locality. The skin is rather dark green; the rind is thin, and the flesh is very thick, salmon colored of a most delicious flavor, juicy, and fairly melts in the mouth.

Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

EXTRA EARLY CITRON OR EARLY NUTMEG

A standard and well known variety. Fruits are round, six to eight inches in diameter, ribbed and netted. Flesh is thick and pale green in color, very sweet.

Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50.

EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK

Fruit attains a good size, weighing four to six pounds each. The melons are round, heavily ribbed; skin is green and thickly netted; flesh is light green, of delicious flavor, rich and sugary. It is also a luxuriant, healthy grower, and exceedingly productive. The earliest of all large netted melons.

Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

EMERALD GEM

Very early. A richly flavored melon, salmon colored flesh which is almost crystal in appearance, the flavor being rich, very sweet and luscious. The skin is quite smooth and of a beautiful deep green color. This variety is very prolific and one of the most valuable sorts in cultivation.

Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75.

OSAGE OR MILLER'S CREAM

Fruit medium size, oval, slightly ribbed, dark green in color, banded with lighter streaks, covered more or less with shallow netting. The flesh is deep salmon color and very thick, there being but a slight cavity in the center of even the largest fruit; the quality is exceptionally fine. A favorite for the later markets.

Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75.

WATERMELONS

CULTURE—Watermelons thrive best on light, well-drained soils, but give good results on any good rich garden soil that is properly drained and cultivated. Plant after the weather is settled and ground warm. Hills should be eight feet apart each way and with well-rotted manure thoroughly worked into each hill. One ounce of seed will plant 30 hills, two to three pounds per acre. Thin to two or three plants per hill.

KLECKLEY'S SWEETS

The finest of all medium early watermelons for home use. The rind is too thin to stand long distance shipment. The fruits are uniform in size, oblong in form, the skin is rich dark green, the flesh bright scarlet, the seeds lie close to the rind, leaving a very large, solid, red core. The flesh is rich, sugary and melting, being entirely free from stringiness.

Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. 80c.

PHINNEY'S EARLY

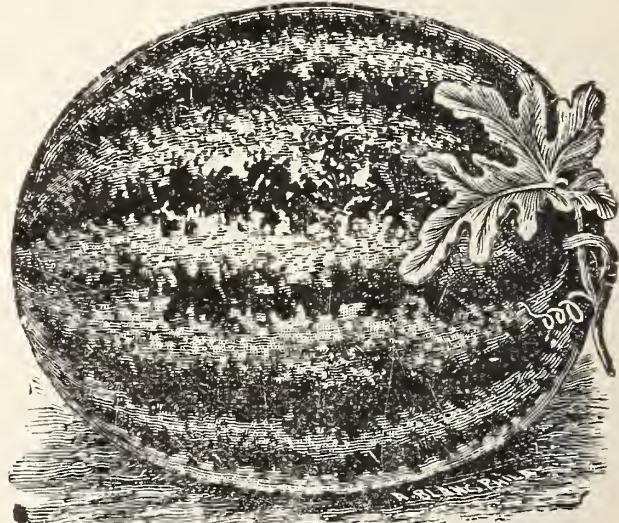
Very early, quality good; hardy. Bears abundantly, medium sized, oblong melons with thin, smooth rind; flesh pink and tender.

Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. 80c.

TOM WATSON

Probably the best shipping melon, and one of the best main crop sorts; grows a very large size. Fruit large and long in shape, colored a medium green with a light tracing of a darker shade, flesh rich red and of good quality; seeds white.

Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. 80c.

**SWEETHEART**

Remains in condition for use longer than any other sort. Fruit early, large, oval and very solid. Flesh bright red, tender and sweet. Rind thin, but strong.

Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. 80c.

ONIONS

HINTS ON ONION CULTURE

Onions require a well drained loam. The land should be very rich and it is necessary that it should have raised a hoed crop the previous season. It is a mistake to attempt to grow onions on weedy or rundown land. To get the best results a heavy top dressing of well-rotted barnyard manure should be well worked into the soil. After this a complete commercial fertilizer containing a large proportion of potash should be used. This should be sown broadcast at the rate of 1,000 pounds per acre. If the land has been in a high state of cultivation the commercial fertilizer may replace the barnyard manure. It costs no more to cultivate a crop that yields 800 bushels per acre than it does to cultivate a crop that yields only 300 bushels. When land is in good condition onions may be grown on it from year to year. Seed should be sown as early in the spring as the land can be worked. If intended for hand cultivation, sow in rows 12 to 14 inches apart, and if for horse cultivation about 30 inches apart. It requires about four pounds of seed per acre.

In case the tops do not die off naturally, they may be broken down and so cause the bulbs to ripen quicker, but such onions will not make good keeping bulbs, and should be disposed of as soon as possible.

To be sure of a good crop, sow none but the best of seed—it may cost a little more than a cheaper grade of seed, but it is worth more than the difference in the price.

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD

Very popular, a sure and heavy yielder; the best keeper, grows to an immense size, oval-shaped, flattened on top; skin purplish red, smooth and glossy; flesh white, slightly tinged with pink, strong flavored. The best variety for poor or dry soil.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 1/4 lb. 70c; 1 lb. \$2.50.

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE

In all markets, globe onions are in greatest demand, being of such shape there is practically no waste. The Onion, which is perhaps the best known throughout the United States is the Southport strain. The Red Southport is perfectly globe-shaped and very handsome in color. The onions measure from two and a half to three and a half inches in diameter, and are very uniform both in size and shape. They are also good keepers. The globe varieties, as a rule, yield the largest crops, from 800 to 1,000 bushels an acre being reported frequently. The Red Globe meets with the greatest demand in the Northwest.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 1/4 lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.75.

MAMMOTH SILVER KING

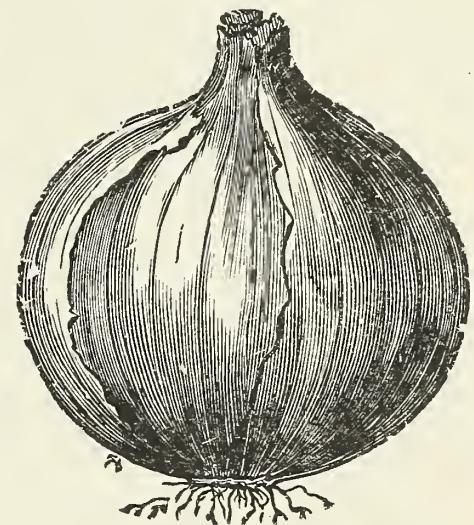
In appearance, the most striking onion grown. We hardly know which to commend the most, its large size, symmetrical appearance and beautiful, silvery flesh or its sweetness, tenderness and mild flavor. These qualities make it the best for exhibition and the fancy high-priced trade. Not recommended for the extreme North except for bunching.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; 1/4 lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.75.

PRIZETAKER—THE GENUINE The Handsomest and Largest Yellow Globe Onion.

Of fine flavor, handsome shaped and enormous size. A perfect globe shape, with a bright straw-colored skin; necks very small and onions ripen up hard. Good variety for transplanting, which is sometimes necessary to secure a crop, especially on upland.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; 1/4 lb. 70c; 1 lb. \$2.50.



LONG KEEPING AUSTRALIAN BROWN ONION

This remarkable onion is of medium size, wonderfully hard and solid and most attractive for market, both in form and appearance. It is extremely early in ripening and makes no stiffnecks or scallions. Every seed seems to produce a good-sized onion, and the bulb begins to form very quickly when the plant is not over three inches high. Planted with the Red Wethersfield it will average nearly four weeks earlier, and ripen off more uniformly. It has the reputation of keeping indefinitely, and we think from its firmness and hardness that it will keep in good condition longer than any other onion known. The color of the skin is a clear amber-brown. These onions have been known to keep nearly a whole year in good condition, and on this and other accounts the strain will commend itself to onion set growers, who often lose heavily in carrying their crop because the sets do not "keep."

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; 1/4 lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.25.

SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE

Very similar to the Large Red Globe, except that it averages a trifle smaller and matures a little earlier. The skin is a rich, brownish yellow; the flesh white, crisp and fine grained.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.50.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS

The bulbs are large and globular, with very thin necks; rich orange yellow color. An enormous yielder and a fine keeper. Flesh white and mild.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c; 1 lb. \$2.50.

CRYSTAL WHITE WAX BERMUDA

This new variety is a large, pure-white, flat onion. During the last few years it has become very popular with the large growers of onions in the South, especially in southwest Texas. It does very well under northern conditions and produces one of the mildest and sweetest of them all. It is very fine for slicing, the color being so clear and pure. The best seed is produced in Teneriff, Canary Islands. Our stock is genuine, but limited.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.50.

PARSNIPS

CULTURE—As the seed germinates very slowly, sow as early in Spring as possible, in drills 15 inches apart on deeply cultivated rich, loamy soil. Keep clear of weeds and thin to three or four inches apart. The roots of the parsnips are improved by freezing.

HOLLOW CROWN OR LONG WHITE

Root very long, white, smooth, tender, sugary, and of most excellent flavor. Very hardy; will keep through the Winter without protection.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c.

PARSLEY

CULTURE—Sow seed in shallow drills in the early Spring for border or in rows 12 to 18 inches apart, and thin the plants to four inches.

Cultivation should be frequent and weeds kept removed.

One ounce of seed will sow 150 feet of row; six pounds of seed required for an acre.

DARK MOSS CURLED

The leaves are of an extra dark green color. It is very productive, and on account of the densely curled character of its leaves a quantity can be gathered in a short time.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00

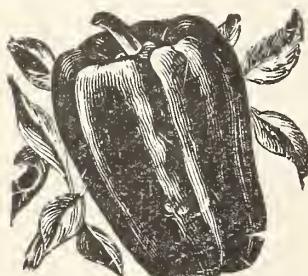
PEPPER

CULTURE—Sow the seeds early in hotbeds; or later, when the weather becomes warm in open beds. When two or three inches high, transplant to a warm, mellow soil, in rows eighteen inches apart and a foot apart in the rows. Guano and hen manure are excellent fertilizers and will greatly increase the yield.

CHINESE GIANT

Sweet. The mildest and best of the mild red peppers. Four to five inches in diameter; color, brilliant deep red; borne in clusters; bush stocky, well branched; vigorous and about as early as Ruby King.

INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
HUMOGERM



RUBY KING

Very large, sweet and mild; bright scarlet.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c.

LARGE BELL, OR BULL NOSE

Large, mild, thick fleshed variety. One of the best for stuffed pickles.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c.

CAYENNE

Pods long; bright red; very pungent and used very largely with pickles when green.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c.

PUMPKIN

CULTURE—For seed sown with corn, plant only one row in five, which, when the vines begin to run, may be omitted in cultivation and thus the plants will not be injured. Use a dibber and plant three to five seeds in every third hill of corn. Plant as a single crop in hills eight feet apart each way. Use Paris green and land plaster or wood ashes to control the striped squash bugs. When well established thin to four plants in each hill.

LARGE CHEESE OR KENTUCKY FIELD

Large, round, flattened, hardy and productive. About two feet in diameter. A fine keeper. Thick flesh of extra fine quality. A fine sort for family and market use. It is also grown quite extensively for stock feeding.

Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 85c**MAMMOTH PRIZE**

The largest pump'n grown. Has weighed as high as 225 pounds. A prize winner. The flesh is fine grained and the quality is excellent. The flesh and skin are of a bright, golden yellow color. Notwithstanding its large size it is a fine variety for pies and is a splendid keeper.

Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25.**EARLY SUGAR OR PIE PUMPKIN**

Small, round, flattened, prolific, deep orange yellow. Flesh fine grained, sweet and of finest quality. A good keeper. One of the best for pies.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1 lb. 85c.

CONNECTICUT FIELD

An immensely productive, large orange-colored field pumpkin, usually grown for stock feeding, but it also makes good pies.

Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 75c.

Special Prices on large quantities, postage 5c extra 1st lb. Each additional lb., 1c.

Our stock is complete—seeds the best—place orders early to insure prompt delivery.

PEAS**Early Varieties**

(One pound of seed for 50 feet of drill.)

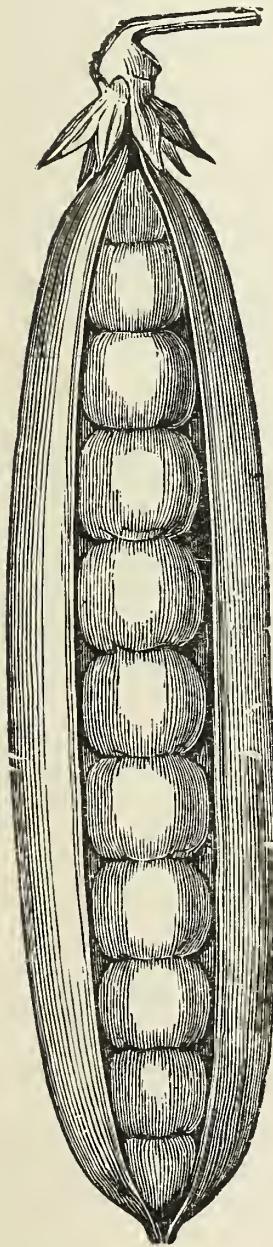
Peas from any one planting will remain in the best condition for use only for a comparatively short time. To have a constant supply throughout the season, a succession of plantings should be made.

The dwarf varieties do not bear as heavily nor for so long a period as the climbing sorts, but for small gardens they have the advantage that they are economical in space and do not require support. Consequently they are grown almost exclusively by many Western gardeners. One or two dwarf sorts sown every ten days or two weeks will maintain a supply.

To aid customers in making a selection we have arranged the early, main crop and late varieties in their proper order. There are so many excellent varieties now that sorts which are the best to grow is largely a matter of opinion. We only describe what we consider the varieties most suitable for the Pacific Northwest.

ALASKA

Height, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Very early and exceedingly uniform in maturing its crop.

 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 15c; 5 lbs. 70c.

AMERICAN WONDER

Height, 10 inches. The vines bear a great abundance of good sized pods containing five to eight large, exceedingly sweet, tender and well flavored peas. This is the earliest of the dwarf, wrinkled varieties. The seed is medium sized, wrinkled and pale green. Especially adapted for family use, as they require no brush. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.25.

LITTLE GEM

Height, 16 to 18 inches.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 90c.

LITTLE MARVEL

An extremely valuable variety, especially suited to home gardens, and is also a splendid variety for early market gardening. It matures very early and produces large crops. The vines grow about 15 to 18 inches in height. The pods are dark green, fair sized, produced in pairs and are closely filled with seven to eight peas of extra fine flavor.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 90c.

NOTT'S EXCELSIOR**An ideal Pea for the West**

A dwarf, early variety, about 14 inches high, and quite productive. The pods are three inches long, round and blunt at the ends. The peas are of medium size, green, wrinkled and of good quality.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 90c.

LAXTONIAN

A new, early dwarf, robust, large podded pea of superior excellence, growth

averaging 16 inches. The large pods are well filled, holding eight to ten peas. Laxtonian is so highly recommended that you should give it a trial.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 90c.

DWARF TELEPHONE

Grows from 20 to 24 inches high; the vines are very vigorous, of a branching habit, and bear for a long time a great quantity of large, dark green pods. It is one of the best second early, and, on account of its nice appearance, brings the highest price on the market. Must be sown farther apart than other peas.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 90c.

TELEPHONE

This variety is one of the finest branching, tall, wrinkled marrows yet introduced. It is immensely productive, of the finest quality, and excellent sugary flavor; vine strong, averaging 18 to 20 pods per stalk; the pods are of large size and closely packed with six to eight large, delicious peas. Height, 4½ feet.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 90c.

GRADUS

This extra quality, wrinkled pea bears pods of large size and combines quality with earliness. It is very hardy; can be planted fully as early as the smooth peas; growth vigorous and healthy, vines 2½ feet in height; very prolific. The quality and flavor are delicious and the peas remain tender and sweet for a long time.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 90c.

HONEY SWEET

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00.

SEED POTATOES

Write for Prices on Early and Late Varieties

HUMOGERM
SEED WITH
INOCULATE THIS

SWEET POTATO PLANTS

Plants ready from May 1 to June 15. Our long experience in this line enables us to make shipment to long distance points, with comparatively no loss. However, we do not guarantee safe arrival, as oftentimes mail is delayed or something happens beyond our control. If wanted by mail, postage should be added, 15c for 50; 25c for 100 plants. Will make special rates on large lots.

RED AND WHITE YAMS. 50 plants, 60c; 100, \$1.10; 1,000, \$9.00.

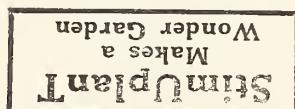
YELLOW JERSEY. 50 plants, 60c; 100, \$1.10; 1,000, \$9.00.

Order early.

RADISHES**The Secret of Growing Good Radishes**

The secret of growing good radishes consists chiefly in the observance of three points. First, they should be grown on light, quick soil. Second, they should be given plenty of water, and last, but not by any means least, the right kind of seed should be sown. Radishes grow very quickly and if not supplied with sufficient moisture are likely to be pithy.

Sow seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in the early Spring in rows one foot apart and the more fertile the soil the faster they will grow. For a succession, sow every 10 days throughout the season and stir the soil sufficiently to keep out weeds. One ounce of seed required for 100 feet of row; eight to ten pounds of seed will plant one acre.

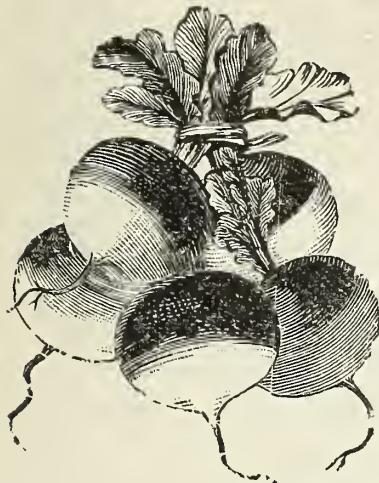


EARLY SCARLET GLOBE

A selected forcing strain especially adapted for greenhouse and hotbed culture, but may be grown outdoors also with the best results. Has a small top and is very early, being fit to pull as soon as Non Plus Ultra, but is much larger when matured.

The flesh is white and tender, making it desirable for gardeners whose markets demand a large first early radish.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c.

**EARLY SCARLET TURNIP, WHITE TIPPED**

Practically the same as the Rosy Gem, except that it is not quite so early, but is used mostly for outdoor culture.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c.

SPECIAL FRENCH BREAKFAST

It is oblong in shape, has a bright scarlet top and pure white tip. It matures quickly and is sweet, crisp, solid and tender. When offered for sale it quickly attracts the buyer's attention.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c.

WHITE ICICLE

The finest of the early, pure white varieties. They are long and slender, and clear, pure white, making them very attractive when on sale and on the table. It is crisp and tender both when young and until it attains larger size, thus remaining in condition for use for a considerable time.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c.

LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP

A standard popular sort. Grows to six inches in length, matures in 25 days and can be used before it is fully grown. The roots grow half out of the ground, are very uniform in shape, smooth and very bright red in color. It remains crisp and tender until fully grown. Excellent either for market or for the private garden.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c.

EARLY CRIMSON GIANT**The Largest Early Scarlet Turnip-Shaped Radish**

A new, early radish, double the size of any of the turnip-shaped type, but notwithstanding its immense size, does not get hollow and pithy. The flesh is a sparkling white, solid, crisp, juicy and of the mildest flavor. The shape of bulb varies from round to almost oval, but the bright deep crimson color of skin remains quite constant. Excellent for both forcing and open ground.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c.

WINTER RADISHES**WINTER RADISH**

The merits of Winter Radishes are little appreciated, probably because they are seldom grown and few people have knowledge of their worth. Sow seed in the middle of June.

LONG BLACK SPANISH

One of the largest, latest as well as the hardiest of Radishes. Roots of medium size, oblong, and flesh is of firm texture.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

CALIFORNIA MAMMOTH WHITE

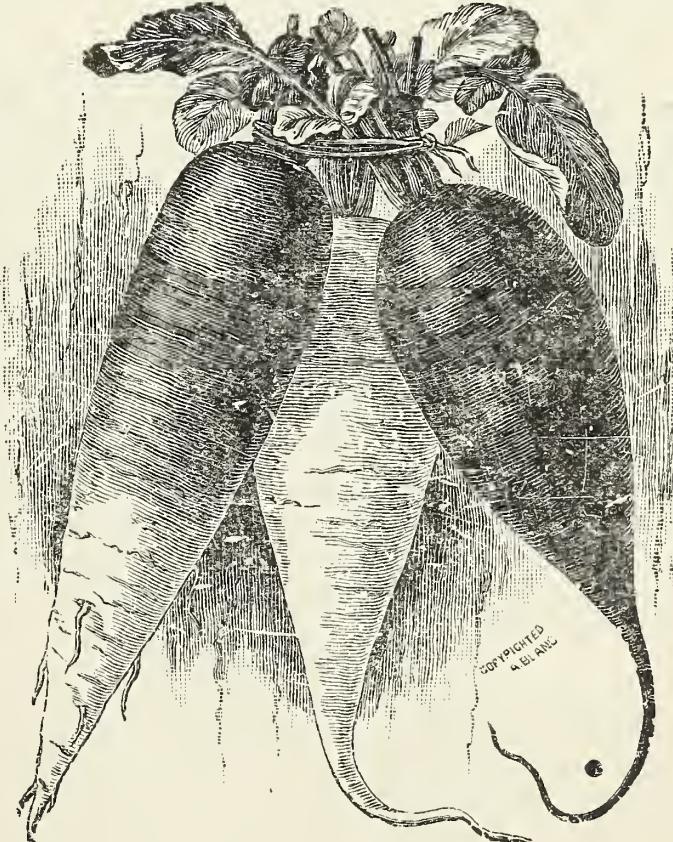
Pure white, about one foot long and two or three inches through, tapering to tip. The flesh is tender and crisp, keeping well through the winter.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

CHINA ROSE

Bright rose color, flesh firm and piquant, cylindrical or largest at the bottom, tapering abruptly to small top. One of the best for Winter use.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00.



SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER

CULTURE—Sow early in Spring, in drills a foot apart, and when two or three inches high thin out to three or four inches. Its general culture is the same as that recommended for carrots. The roots are perfectly hardy and may remain in the ground during Winter, or may be stored in dry earth or sand.

SANDWICH ISLAND

Grows uniformly extra large, averaging fully double the size and weight of the roots of the old variety. Of very superior quality and delicate flavor.

Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.



SPINACH

BLOOMSDALE OR SAVORY LEAVED

This is the earliest variety. Plant is of upright growth with narrow pointed, crinkled leaves. It is very hardy.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 65c.



LONG STANDING

This excellent variety comes quickly to maturity and remains in condition for use much longer than other sorts. The leaves are smooth and very dark rich green. One ounce will sow 100-foot row.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 65c

ROUND THICK LEAVED

A rapid growing variety forming clusters of large, very thick, and slightly wrinkled leaves. A favorite with market gardeners.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 65c.

SQUASH

WINTER VARIETIES

CULTURE—Plant seed in extra fertile soil in the Spring as soon as danger of frost is past. The vining varieties should be planted in hills eight or ten feet apart each way, and the bush varieties from four to five feet. Place 10 seeds in a hill and cover with an inch of soil. When the plants are well started, thin out and cultivate.

One ounce of seed required for 25 hills. For running varieties, 3½ to 4 pounds seed required per acre. Bush varieties require six pounds of seed per acre.

TRUE HUBBARD

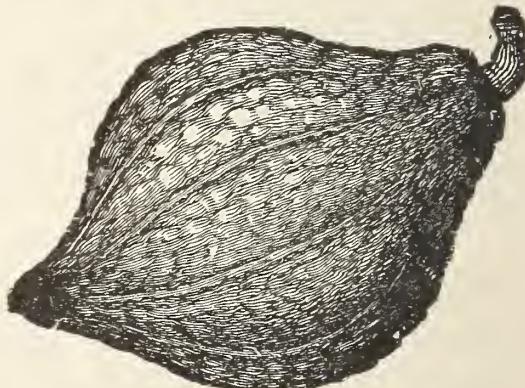
The best seller and most popular variety on our list. Rind dark green, warty and very hard. Flesh light orange, very dry, sweet and rich flavored. Has no superior. Keeps perfectly through the Winter.

Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.50.

RED OR "GOLDEN" HUBBARD

This is identical in size, form and fruitfulness with the Chicago Warted Hubbard; the chief distinction being that the heavily warted skin is of a rich orange yellow, turning to a deep salmon red when ripened. It is of fine quality.

Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.50.



SIBLEY OR PIKE'S PEAK

Shell smooth, thin and of a pale green color; the flesh is thick, solid, deep orange color; very dry, fine-grained with a delicate flavor.

Oz. 15c.

SUMMER VARIETIES

GOLDEN SUMMER CROOK NECK

Early and prolific. The fruits are of the true crook-neck type, heavily warted, and of light golden color; about one foot long.

Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.50.

WHITE BUSH SCALLOP

(Patty Pan.) Matures early and will bear throughout the season if fruits are kept gathered. Squashes are clear white and of large size. Flesh is thick and of very fine quality.

Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.50.

ENGLISH VEGETABLE MARROW

Oblong, dull yellow skin, very prolific and of finest table quality.

Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.50.

TOMATOES

The newest types of hardy, prolific tomatoes are better adapted to the cool coast climate than the older sorts; and splendid crops are now being grown where heretofore it was thought tomatoes would not thrive. A good plan is to try several varieties and find which is best suited to your special conditions.

CULTURE—Sow early in hotbeds, and as soon as they have four leaves transplant them into shallow boxes. Harden off, and set out as soon as danger of frost is past. An ounce of seed will produce 3,000 to 4,000 plants.

If blight appears use "Bordeaux" but it is better to use a preventative before blight strikes the plant, and as a control measure for flea beetles, spraying the under side of foliage.

SPARK'S EARLIANA The Earliest Tomato

Of large, uniform size and beautiful red color. Ripens thoroughly all over, the stem end coloring up perfectly. Almost seedless and very solid. A most vigorous grower and heavy bearer, continuing until frost. Succeeds everywhere, and especially recommended for this Coast.

Spark's Earliana is as near seedless as any tomato, giving but 12 to 15 pounds of seed to the acre.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

CHALK'S EARLY JEWELL

The largest, smoothest and finest flavored, extra early bright red tomato. About ten days later than Spark's Earliana. It is a heavier cropper, with tomatoes of larger size and sweeter flavor, produced throughout the season. Flesh is thick, solid, of fine flavor, with few seeds; the skin is strong enough to make it a good shipping variety.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

DWARF CHAMPION

Dwarf and compact in habit; sold by some seedsmen as the Tree Tomato. Stands up well, even when loaded with fruit, having a stiff, bushy stem; can be planted close together; very desirable in small gardens; early. It is always smooth and attractive; the skin is tough and flesh solid, but has no hard core, and is of good flavor.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

PONDEROSA

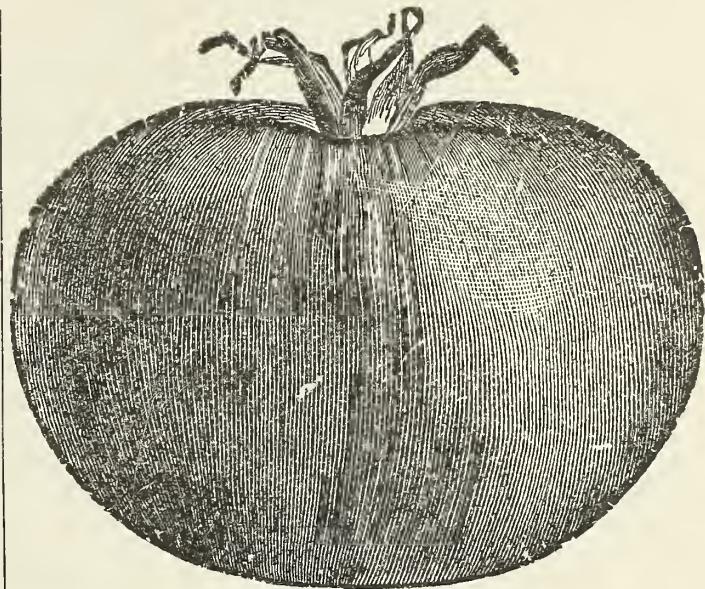
The largest tomato, fruits are solid and of a purplish red color, sweet and of good quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10.

JOHN BAER

Extra early, scarlet fruited, hardy and productive. Shippers should try it.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10.



GROUND CHERRY OR HUSK TOMATO

Grows to great perfection under ordinary culture, yielding abundantly; very much prized for preserving. It should be in every garden.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

NEW STONE

This new variety has obtained great popularity with canners, growers and market gardeners everywhere. Its solidity and carrying qualities are remarkable. Its color is a desirable red. In shape, perfectly smooth and thicker from stem to blossom end than most varieties, making it very handsome and salable.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

YELLOW PEAR

A small pear-shaped tomato, borne in great profusion, vine literally covered with large clusters of fine, sol'd fruits; excellent for preserving, and for use in salads and cooking is superior, as flesh is not watery. Very hardy. To this class belong Yellow Plum.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

STIM-O-PLANT

Our stock is complete, but we advise placing orders early

TURNIPS

CULTURE—For early use sow the small sorts as soon as the ground can be worked in the Spring, in drills 14 inches apart. As the seed is very fine, it should be covered but slightly, except in very dry weather. For Fall and Winter use, sow the early kinds during July, August and September.

WHITE EGG

Is perfectly smooth, of a pure, clear white, being a very choice kind for table use of excellent flavor. Pulls clean from the ground; thin, snow-white skin.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
HUMOGERM

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH

One of the very best and most universally grown. Small, erect top, round, flat; flesh white, firm, but tender and sweet. Of quick growth, it is soon ready for the table and keeps well.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00.



ORANGE JELLY

or Robertson's Golden Ball.

Undoubtedly one of the most delicate and sweetest yellow-fleshed turnips yet introduced. Not of large size, but firm, hard and most excellent flavor; keeps well and is superior as a table variety. It is extensively used by market gardeners.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAF

A leading white-fleshed variety, and one of the best either for the family, market garden or field crop. It is medium size and produces a large crop. The flesh is firm but tender, and of a superior rich buttery flavor. A good keeper.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c.

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE

A large, globe-shaped variety; purple above the ground. It is handsome and of excellent quality; recommended both for family garden and field crop.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

RUTA BAGA OR SWEDE

IMPROVED AMERICAN PURPLE TOP

The leading standard variety, being very distinct in type, attaining a wonderfully large size; immense yielder. The flesh is very firm, superior in every way, valuable alike for all purposes.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

KING OF SWEDEN

The best and most satisfactory ruta baga for either table or stock. Wonderfully productive, large, of good shape, and a splendid keeper. The flesh is rich, yellow and of finest quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

Legume Inoculation
HUMOGERM

Choice Field Grown Seed that will germinate and grow a good crop. Our stock is complete. Order now.

HERBS—Aromatic, Medicinal and Pot

Herbs, properly cared for, form an important part of the Kitchen Garden

ANISE—An annual cultivated for its seeds and its leaves, which have a fragrant agreeable scent, and a pleasant taste.....	Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c
BALM—A hardy perennial of aromatic taste and a grateful, fragrant smell	Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c
CARAWAY—The seeds are used for flavoring.....	Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c
CATNIP or CATMINT—A great favorite among medical herbs.....	Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c
CORIANDER—Annual; its tender leaves are sometimes used for soups and salads	Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c
HOP—A popular variety of commerce.....	Pkt. 10c
HOREHOUND—Perennial; used as a tonic.....	Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c
LAVENDER—Perennial; cultivated for its fragrant flowers and aro- matic leaves	Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c
ROSEMARY—The tops only are used as a medicine.....	Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c
SAGE—Perennial; tea made from the leaves is an excellent means of producing sweat	Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50
SAFFRON—Annual; the dried flowers are used for medical purposes.....	Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c
SAVORY—Annual; leaves are used for culinary purposes.....	Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c
SWEET BASIL—Annual; the leaves are used for highly seasoned dishes	Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c
SWEET FENNEL—Perennial; tea made from the seeds is an excellent remedy in case of colic and stomach complaints.....	Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c
SWEET MAJORAM—Biennial; the leaves are used in soups; the seeds in the manufacture of sausage.....	Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c
SWEET THYME—Perennial. Thyme tea is an excellent remedy for nervous headache	Pkt. 5c
WORMWOOD—Perennial; used for medical purposes. Beneficial to poultry and should be planted in every poultry yard.....	Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c

VEGETABLE PLANTS

We are prepared to furnish plants, in any quantity, of the varieties described below, all Idaho grown, especially for us. The plants are grown from select seed and you can depend on the plants being true to name. We exercise great care to produce strong, vigorous plants and see that they are packed properly for transportation. We advise sending by express, and the following prices DO NOT INCLUDE POSTAGE. If wanted by mail, add 8c per dozen, or 30c per 100, postage.

EARLY CABBAGE—From seed bed; Early Winnigstadt, Jersey Wakefield, ready May 1.....	Doz. 20c; 100, \$1.00
LATE CABBAGE—Seed bed; Copenhagen, Flat Dutch, Danish Ball Head, ready June 1.....	Doz. 20c; 100, \$1.00
EARLY SNOWBALL CAULIFLOWER—Ready in May.....	Doz. 25c; 100, \$1.25
LATE CAULIFLOWER—Snowball, ready in June.....	Doz. 25c; 100, \$1.25
TOMATOES—Earliana, Chalk's Early Jewel, Stone and Beauty, ready May 1st from seed bed.....	Doz. 25c; 100, \$1.00
PEPPERS—Ruby King, Sweet Spanish, seed bed, ready May 15th....	Doz. 25c; 100, \$1.50
EGG PLANT—New York Improved, seed bed, ready May 15th.....	Doz. 50c; 100, \$3.00
EARLY CELERY—Golden Self-Blanching, ready May 10th.....	Doz. 20c; 100, \$1.25
LATE CELERY—Giant Pascal, Golden Self-Blanching, ready June 25th	Doz. 20c; 100, \$1.25

ASK US FOR SPECIAL PRICES IN LARGE QUANTITIES
NEW YORK LETTUCE..... Doz. 20c; 100, 85c

PROGRESSIVE EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY PLANTS
Kellogg Strain

Rich red color, firm berry, and of delicious flavor. 25 plants postpaid, 60c; 100 plants, postpaid, \$2.00. By express, \$15.00 per thousand.

FLOWER SEEDS

FLOWER SEEDS

ALYSSUM, SWEET

A very neat and pretty plant for edging, rock work, beds or vases. Sweet scented and blooms profusely all Summer.

Pkt. 5c

ASTER, MANY SORTS MIXED

This very fine mixture embraces all varieties and all colors. The aster is one of the most charming of all flowers, sure to give pleasure and satisfaction under generous treatment.

Pkt. 10c

ASTER, OSTRICH PLUME

Flowers large with very long, loosely curved petals. Very fine as cut flowers; height 15 inches. The colors are exquisite. Asters are especially popular for their beauty and lasting qualities. All colors mixed.

Pkt. 10c

BACHELOR'S BUTTON

Also known as Centaurea, Cornflower, Blue Bottle, Ragged Sailor, Sweet Sultan, etc. These are among the most attractive of all hardy annuals and one of the most popular flowers. Mixed colors

Pkt. 5c

BALSAM OR LADY SLIPPER

Double Camelia Flowered. An old and favorite garden flower, producing its gorgeous masses of beautiful, brilliant colored double flowers in the greatest profusion; of easy culture; succeeds in a good rich soil. Unrivaled for great variety and size of flowers. Two feet. Many colors and combinations.

Pkt. 5c

CALENDULA. POT MARIGOLD

Freely flowering plants of easiest culture, succeeding everywhere and flowering continuously. Flowers double, showy, of large size and pleasing colors. One of the best old-fashioned flowers.

Pkt. 5c

CALLIOPSIS OR COREOPSIS

Showy and beautiful free-flowering annuals, blooming all summer and excellent for cutting and massing. All colors mixed.

Pkt. 5c

CANDYTUFT

Universally known and cultivated. When sown in April flowers from July until frost. Very hardy and easy to cultivate. Height one foot. All colors mixed.

Pkt. 5c

CARNATIONS, MARGUERITE

This new class of carnation blooms in about five months after sowing the seed. The flowers are of brilliant colors, ranging through many beautiful shades of red, pink, white, variegated, etc., exquisitely sweet, and fully 80 per cent perfectly double. The plants succeed alike in the open garden or in pots. Seeds sown early in the year will give an abundance of flowers in July. Sown in May and kept pinched back, plants will bloom late in the fall until checked by hard frosts. Mixed colors.

Pkt. 10c

COSMOS, EXTRA EARLY

Cosmos is the showiest of our late Summer and Autumn blooming annuals. Its graceful flowers borne on long stems, rising above the feathery foliage are very desirable for home decoration, lasting a week or more in water. It is a very prolific bloomer and if the plants are given space to develop well, will branch freely, every shoot being covered with a mass of lovely flowers. Crimson, white and rose. Mixed colors.

Pkt. 5c

CYPRESS VINE

One of the most popular vines with delicate, fern-like foliage and masses of beautiful, small, star-shaped flowers. Suitable for porches, window boxes and baskets. All colors mixed.

Pkt. 5c

ESCHSCHOLTZIA OR CALIFORNIA POPPY

A very attractive annual for massing, beds or edgings, profuse flowering, with fine-cut foliage. All colors mixed.

Pkt. 5c

FOUR O'CLOCKS, OR MARVEL OF PERU

A handsome, free-flowering garden favorite, which succeeds everywhere. Give each plant 12 to 18 inches of room. Fine mixed colors.

Pkt. 5c

GYPSOPHILA. BRIDAL VEIL. BABY'S BREATH

Flowers in a few weeks after sowing. Its graceful panicles of dainty blossoms and feathery foliage are unequalled for making up bouquets. Sow at intervals during the summer.

Elegans alba grandiflora. Pure white.
Pkt. 10c

Elegans carmine. New shade. Pkt. 10c
Elegans rosea. Rose. Pkt. 10c

KOCHIA

Summer Cypress or Mexican Fire Bush. An easily grown annual, which sown thinly in Spring soon forms a cypress-like hedge of lively green and of perfect symmetry; it attains a height of about three feet, and on the approach of Autumn the whole plant becomes a deep red. Pkt. 5c.

LARKSPUR

This is one of the best known garden flowers. A vast improvement has been effected by careful selection and attentive cultivation, in size and color of the blossoms and the general habit of the plant. Hardy annuals. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c.

LOBELIA

Pleasing, half hardy annuals growing four to six inches high liberally covered with small, bright flowers during the entire season. Pkt. 5c.

MARIGOLD, AFRICAN

Plants grow 2½ feet high, producing large, double flowers, about three inches in diameter, orange and lemon shades predominating. Pkt. 5c.

MARIGOLD, FRENCH

Very free-flowering annual of easiest culture. Dwarf in growth and very effective for bedding purposes. Covered with hundreds of small, bright flowers.

Pkt. 5c.

MIGNONETTE, SWEET SCENTED

A well known, fragrant garden favorite. Sowings made from May to July will give a succession of blooms from early Summer until frost. Pkt. 5c.

MORNING GLORY

One of the most free-flowering and rapid-growing climbers in cultivation, thriving in almost any situation. Pkt. 5c.

**NASTURTIUM, STERLING DWARF
MIXED**

This popular flower is so well known as to require no comment. In this mixture are included the finest colors and combinations obtainable in the dwarf varieties.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

**NASTURTIUM, STERLING TALL OR
CLIMBING MIXED**

Many prefer the climbing or running type for porches, trellises or rock work. They grow very rapidly and give an abundance of showy blooms and foliage. Nothing finer in a mixture can be found than this. All the finest and rarest varieties are included.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

PANSY, STERLING MIXTURE

A mixture of pansies unrivaled for diversity of coloring and marking. This mixture is made up from the finest named varieties grown by pansy specialists of the Old and New Worlds.

Pkt. 50c; 1,000 seeds, 75c.

**PANSY, BUGNOT'S SUPERB
BLANCHED**

Extra large flowers, charming brown-red and bronze shades. An exceedingly beautiful strain. Pkt. 5c.

PANSY, GIANT FANCY MIXED

Great improvement has taken place within the last two or three years in the character of the largest pansies. Giant Fancy is the finest mixture of the largest varieties. For this is used only the seed from the very choicest blossoms. It includes many of the newest productions of famous growers.

Pkt. 10c; ⅛ oz. 75c.

PANSY BEDDING MIXED

Composed of many standard sorts admirably suited for beds or borders, strong growing plants, very free blooming.

Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 50c.

PETUNIA

The petunia is peerless among annuals for effective Summer bedding, or window boxes. It is of easy culture, early to blossom and continues all the Summer until frost. No other flower produces a greater diversity of color or retains its freshness for so long a period. The doubles may be perpetuated by cuttings in late Summer for Winter house plants. Provide good soil and a sunny location. All colors mixed.

Pkt. 10c.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII

Of all the summer-flowering annuals the varieties of Phlox Drummondii are unquestionably some of the most brilliant and satisfactory. Seed may be sown in the open ground any time after danger of frost is past, and in a few weeks the beds or borders are aglow with their brilliant coloring and remain so until cut down by frost. For early flowering they should be started indoors or in a hotbed. Mixed colors.

Pkt. 5c.

PINKS OR DIANTHUS

One of the most popular and magnificent flowers in cultivation, producing a great variety of brilliant colors and profusion of bloom. The annual varieties may be sown out of doors when danger from frost is past and in a few weeks time they are a mass of bloom, continuing so until frost. One foot. All colors mixed.

Pkt. 5c.

POPPIES

Nothing is easier to grow and few flowers are more pleasing than poppies. They are hardy annuals and perennials and may be sown very early in Spring in the beds where they are to remain, as they do not transplant well. Pkt. 10c.

SHIRLEY POPPY

A charming hardy annual with large fluted and crinkled flowers in a variety of forms and colors. Pkt. 10c.

ICELAND POPPY

This is a hardy perennial, but will bloom the first year from seed. It bears a profusion of graceful, delicate single flowers with petals like tissue paper. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c.

ORIENTAL POPPY. MIXED HYBRIDS

Hardy perennials, producing immense flowers in gorgeous colors. Pkt. 10c.

SALPIGLOSSIS, PAINTED TONGUE

Very beautiful hardy annual plants, flowering freely from July to early Autumn. Rich soil should be provided with plenty of space for plants to develop. Large flowering, mixed. Pkt. 5c.

POPPIES, STERLING DOUBLE MIXTURE

Includes all of the best double varieties of large-flowering poppies of all colors; also many varied tints and combinations of color. Many of the blossoms are six to seven inches in diameter and as double as peonies, 30 to 36 inches high. They are fine for cut flowers or garden display. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c.

POPPIY

The most popular of all annuals, producing a gorgeous display of bloom, unequalled by any other annual. Single and double in choicest mixture. Pkt. 5c.

PORTULACA OR MOSS ROSE

One of the finest hardy annuals, or easy culture, but thrives best in exposed sunny situation. The flowers are of the richest colors and are produced freely throughout Summer. All colors mixed. Pkt. 5c.

RICINUS, CASTOR OIL BEAN

Ornamental plants of stately growth and picturesque foliage, with brilliant colored fruit, producing a sub-tropical effect; fine for lawns, massing or center plants for beds. Mixed. Pkt. 5c.

STOCKS

Stocks are among the most popular half-hardy plants for bedding, edging, pot culture and cut flowers. For brilliancy, diversity of colors, fragrance and profusion and duration of bloom they are unsurpassed. The Ten Weeks Stock are annuals, and from seed started indoors in March or April blooms will be had in July. Pkt. 5c.

POPPIES, STERLING SINGLE MIXTURE

Embraces all the leading best single varieties. As is always the case with Sterling Mixture, it has been the aim to include in this mixture every good variety. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c.

SCABIOSA, MOURNING BRIDE

One of our handsome Summer flowers. The beautiful double flowers are produced in a great variety of colors. Excellent as cut flowers, lasting nearly a week after being cut. Pkt. 5c.

SNAPDRAGON

Readily grown from seed and is a constant source of pleasure, being in bloom all the time, excellent as cut flowers, lasting many days. All colors mixed. Pkt. 5c.

SALVIA**(Flowering Sage)**

Half-hardy perennials, blooming the first year from seed if sown early. The plant grows three feet high and bears profusely during the Summer and Fall very fragrant flowers in dropping spikes of the most intense glistening scarlet. Splendid in working out color schemes if properly used. *Salvia Splendens*, Pkt. 10c.

VERBENA, MAMMOTH FLOWERING

The largest verbena known, a single flower often being as large as 25-cent piece. The beauty of this plant is well known and scarcely needs comment. All colors mixed. Pkt. 10c.

ZINNIA

One of the most brilliant and showy of annuals, and has long been a general favorite. They come in flower early in the summer, and keep on blooming until hard frost. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c.

CHOICE MIXED

This is a most excellent mixture, embracing all the standard varieties and many colors.

Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

GIANT ORCHID FLOWERING OR SPENCER MIXTURE

Spencer varieties of sweet peas have come into general favor so rapidly that the demand has been large for all Spencer sorts in mixture. We have included in this combination nearly all of the Spencers, making it a rare and lasting pleasure to the grower. The vines are strong, healthy and vigorous in growth and produce in wonderful profusion, long and strong stemmed flowers of great beauty, size, perfect form and coloring. Those preferring to grow all sorts together, rather than separate colors, will find this unsurpassed.

Pkt., 100 seeds, 15c; 2 pkts, 25c; oz. 25c;
 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.50.

SPENCER SWEET PEAS

	Pkt.
Cream	10c
Senator Claret Chocklet Stripe.....	10c
Black Knight Maroon.....	10c
King White, the best pure white.....	10c
King Edward, bright crimson scarlet.....	10c
Illuminator, a rich salmon pink.....	10c
Countess, soft rose pink.....	10c
Florence Nightingale, lavender.....	10c
Wedgewood, blue	10c
Mixed Spencers	10c

ECHINOCYSTIS, WILD CUCUMBER VINE

A well-known vine, common in many sections, and the quickest climber known for covering verandas, old trees and houses, trellises, etc., never suffering from the heat, but retaining its fresh and lively green color; never infested with insects, and very profuse in bloom. It will sow itself and come up in the same place. Sow seed in fall.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

Farm and Field Seed Department

The prices of all field and farm seeds are those ruling Jan. 1st.

If prices change and orders are received at prices named below, seed will be sent equivalent to the money received, figuring the order at current prices.

Postage at the rate of 5c per pound must be added for the first pound, and 1c each additional pound, if wanted by mail.

SELECTED FIELD SEED CORN

NOTICE: We can furnish any of our different varieties of seed corn either SHELLLED or ON THE COB. Write for quantity price. Prices quoted below will be for shelled corn only.

IDAHO YELLOW DENT

Our Idaho Yellow Dent is particularly adapted to this climate. Our seed is pure and grown especially for us. We recommend growing this corn for silage, as the stalks grow to a height of from ten to twelve feet, producing solid ears of corn that will average 9 inches in length; 7 to 8 pounds of this corn will plant one acre.

Price, lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.00.

MINNESOTA NO. 13

This corn is a small cob, medium sized ear variety, maturing the earliest of any Dent corn grown in this locality.

It has been grown here until it is fully acclimated, and can be depended upon to make a good crop. Plant 7 to 8 pounds per acre.

Price, lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.00.

SILVER MINE (Dent)

We have had splendid success with this new variety of white dent corn. Stalks growing from 8 to 12 feet. Ears running from 10 to 12 inches long. A splend'd variety for ensilage. Has fully matured for the past four years. This corn is worthy a trial.

Price, lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.00.

IDAHO WHITE FLINT

This standard variety of White Flint Corn has been grown for us in Idaho for the past seven years, and produces a good-sized, well-filled ear from 12 to 14 inches in length, and at times three ears to the stalk. A sure cropper for any section of Idaho.

Price, lb., 10c.

SILVER KING

Also known as Wisconsin No. 7 and Silver Jewel.

This variety of snow white corn is increasing in popularity in sections where it has been grown and its value appreciated. The stalks are of med'um height, growing 7 to 8 feet. The stalks bear well, there being an ear on nearly every stalk and frequently two ears are found. The ears run 16 inches on the average, are well filled both on tips and butts and uniform in size and type. One hundred to 105 days are usually required to thoroughly ripen this variety.

POP CORN

Plant at least a few rows for the children. They, and the grown folks also, will enjoy pop corn in the long winter evenings.

JAP HULLESS

Short ears and small grains which pop to a good size. The corn popped is deliciously tender, and when you have once eaten this corn you will not want to go back to the other varieties again.

This corn always brings a premium on the market.

Price, Pkt., 5c; lb. 15c.

WHITE RICE

A very handsome variety, very prolific.
Price, Pkt., 5c; lb. 15c.

WHEAT, OATS, RYE, BARLEY, CLOVER

MARQUIS WHEAT

Pronounced by both farmers and millers the finest for the northwestern spring wheat territory. It is a week to ten days earlier than Blue Stem or Red Fife wheat. These ten days mean much, avoiding rust, smut, hot winds and lodging.

As a heavy yielder, it exceeds Red Fife or Blue Stem by five to ten bushels per acre. This extra yield pays for the cost of seed, several times over. Marquis wheat grades No. 1 Hard and is of splendid appearance. Millers prefer this variety because of its splendid milling qualities and high gluten content.

Marquis is a beardless wheat, having smooth, yellow chaff. The kernel is flinty, very dark red and more plump than Red Fife. It weighs 64 to 66 pounds per bushel.

BLUE STEM—Spring

The best known and one of the most prolific Spring varieties for the Northwest. Heads are large and well-filled, stools freely. Grain very hard. Although it is a Spring variety, can be planted as a Fall wheat in sections where Winters are mild. The Blue Stem of the Pacific coast has a white grain and smooth chaff, quite unlike the Velvet Chaff and Red grains of the states east of the Rockies. Better results are had with this wheat east of the Cascade mountains, as it has a tendency to lodge in the moist sections on the Coast.

SHADELAND SEED OATS

For 15 years "Shadeland Oats" have never failed to produce a record crop, not small patches under favorable conditions, but big average yields throughout large fields, such as the Polk County record of 135 bushels and 10 pounds per acre of "Climax." Clackamas County, 126½ bushels of "Eclipse" per acre over a 14-acre field; Lincoln County 135 bushels over a 41-acre field, weighing 41 pounds to the bushel, and a field near Coquille that ran 135 bushels per acre.

BIG FOUR OATS

These oats are very handsome and heavy white oats of great productiveness, and have become very popular. They do very well on ordinary soil. On rich, heavy land they grow so rank, the straw not being large in proportion to their weight, that they are inclined to lodge. Large yields have been reported from this oat.

TREBI BARLEY

One of the heaviest producers and surest crops for this section of the country.

SEED RYE

SPRING—This splendid variety is extremely hardy, yields heavily.

COMMON RYE

Planted extensively in both Spring and Fall.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER

The largest and most productive variety. It makes one of the very best of foods for poultry; a great egg producer.

Lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.50.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER *Trifolium Repense*

Excellent for pasture, and when mixed with Kentucky Blue Grass makes the finest and most nutritious food for sheep and cows. Used universally for lawns in most of the United States. Sow for pasture 5 to 8 lbs. to the acre. Fancy, 75c; choice, 60c.

MEDIUM RED CLOVER

This is regarded as the most valuable of the clover family. It is sometimes called June clover and is a dependable all-around variety for farmers and stockmen. It makes two crops each year. The first is usually cut when it is in blossom for hay; the last crop may be harvested for seed, cut for hay, or plowed under to add fertility to the soil. It may be sown either in the Spring or Fall, and if no other grasses are used, at the rate of from 8 to 12 pounds to the acre, according to quality of seed used and condition of the soil. Clover adds greatly to the fertility of the land on which it is grown. It does not exhaust the soil, but enriches it.

Write for Prices.

MAMMOTH RED CLOVER

This is grown largely for pastures and to restore fertility to depleted soils. Being a rank grower, it is very valuable for fertilizing purposes. The foliage, flower and stem are darker in color than the Medium Red Clover. It ripens later, and makes only one crop. Especially valuable on light, sandy soils. **Write for Prices.**

ALSIKE OR SWEDISH CLOVER

This is one of the hardest varieties known. It is perennial and does not winter kill. It will do better on moist land than any other variety of clover, and is suitable for either hay or pasture. When sown with other grasses, it forms a thick undergrowth and greatly increases the yield. It is frequently sown both with Medium Red clover and with timothy, and the quality of hay thus produced is excellent. Finer and more leafy than Medium Red clover and cattle prefer it.

Write for Prices.

TIMOTHY

As a crop for hay, timothy is probably unsurpassed by any other grass. It is greatly relished by all kinds of stock, especially horses. It yields more nutritive matter than any other grass or forage plant. It is not suited for a permanent pasture, as it will in course of a few years run out. It is, however, well adapted to early Spring grazing, as it starts up quickly in the Spring, and in favorable Fall weather can be pastured in the Autumn as well.

Write for Prices

RED TOP (Solid Seed)

A valuable grass for moist, rich soils where it thrives very luxuriantly. It is a good variety to sow with timothy and clover for meadow and pasture and is more permanent than either of the other two. It should be fed close, as if it is allowed to grow up to seed, the cattle dislike it. 10 lbs. to the acre.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

This makes the best, sweetest and most nutritious pasture for all kinds of stock. It is very hardy and is uninjured by cold or dry weather, hot sun or tramping hoofs. The roots are so thick and stout that they form a tough sod. Blue Grass requires two years to get well started and for that reason it is often sown in mixture with other grasses. From 20 to 25 pounds to the acre.

CANADIAN BLUE GRASS—Pea Compress

Produces a fine foliage of dark green color, and is more hardy than Kentucky Blue Grass. It is especially adapted to light, poor, dry soils, and makes very satisfactory lawns. It has somewhat of a creeping habit and does not need to be clipped as often as Kentucky Blue Grass.

ORCHARD GRASS

A valuable grass for pasture or hay land. It furnishes the first green grass in the Spring and until late in the Fall. When closely cropped it grows up very quickly and is ready for grazing again in 10 to 12 days. It will stand drought and is hardy. It grows in tufts, and is therefore best sown with Red Clover, rye grass, etc. It is well suited for shady places. Sow 22 pounds to the acre.

DRY LAND ALFALFA

The extension of alfalfa growing into the regions of limited rainfall has created a demand for alfalfa seed especially adapted to those conditions. Seed which has been produced from alfalfa grown on dry land and without irrigation is, of course, much preferable for dry land culture to seed produced under irrigation or normal rainfall.

AMERICAN GROWN ALFALFA

A very popular variety. Ten to 12 pounds are usually sown to the acre.

GRIMM ALFALFA

Highly recommended by the government and state experiment stations as being one of the hardiest known strains of alfalfa. Usually there is not enough seed to meet the demand and the price is high.

BROMUS INERMIS

Drought defying, frost resisting. Yields enormous crops of splend'd hay and affords early and abundant pasturage. It starts from two to three weeks earlier in the Spring than native prairie grass and it keeps green in the Autumn longer than any of the useful grasses grown in the West. No amount of cold seems to be able to kill it. It bears up well under hot Summer suns. It will grow under conditions that are very dry, and it can also stand being covered with water, not deep of course, for one or two weeks in the early Spring.

This grass may be grown at any time of the year when the ground is bare, but the best season is in the Spring, and with or without a nurse crop. Fifteen pounds of good Bromus Inermis an acre is sufficient. Ask for prices.

WESTERN RYE GRASS

(*Agropyrum Tenerum.*) (Sometimes called Slender Wheat Grass.) It affords excellent pasturage and provides large quantities of hay. It thrives on all soils, but is peculiarly adapted to prairie soils. It gives good returns on land quite strongly impregnated with alkali and fits it so that grain may be grown successfully.

When sown alone, as is the common practice, the seed should be put in from one to three inches deep, according to soil and season, 15 pounds to the acre. If with Bromus Inermis, 7½ pounds of each. Ask for prices.

GERMAN MILLET**True Southern Grown Seed**

Millet seed produced in the North, even from Southern seed, becomes what we call Common Millet. Not only does the plant change in character, becoming coarser and much more dwarf, but the seed itself shows a change, and is readily distinguished by those experienced in handling it.

German millet is very sweet, palatable, and when fed to dairy cows produces a large amount of milk. On good, rich soil it grows four to five feet high. It is very tender if cut at the right stage, which is when it is in full bloom. About three-fourths of a bushel of seed is sown to the acre. A good yield is from three to five tons of hay to the acre. Ask for prices.

COMMON OR NORTHERN MILLET

As stated before. Common Millet does not yield so much hay nor so good hay as the true German. Grows usually from two and one-half to four feet high and makes excellent hay. Sow about three-fourths of a bushel to the acre.

MANITOBA OR HOG MILLET

The seed is very rich and thus especially valuable as a hog food. A very much prized peculiarity of this millet is that the seed ripens while the stem is yet green, thus if cut promptly can be threshed for the seed, while the hay, after being threshed, will make excellent fodder. Sow same as other millet. Lb. 10c

FETERITA

This is the most recent of the non-saccharine sorghums to command the attention of "dry farmers" on account of its wonderful yield and drought resistant qualities, being 20 to 40 days earlier than Kaffir corn, and has given immense crops in the driest seasons without having received a drop of rain. Makes splend'd fodder as well as giving a good grain yield. Try Feterita.

Lb. postpaid 25c; 100 lbs. \$8.50

EGYPTIAN CORN

....Also Called Jerusalem Corn or Dhoura....

PEANUTS..

The peanut is grown in this locality and does well if properly taken care of. Should be planted about April 15th and may be in hills about 3 feet apart each way. Seed may be hulled or in pod. Per lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 50c.

SUDAN GRASS

An annual plant of the sorghum family that has been successfully used for hay and silage. It is drought resisting and produces a good yield of fine stemmed feed.

CANADA FIELD PEAS, GREEN

Height of vine 3½ to 4 feet. Of the same general character as Canada Yellow Field Peas. Used for the same purposes, but the seed is green instead of yellow. Ask for prices. \$6.00 per 100 lbs.

Dwarf Essex rape thrives best on a good soil, rich in vegetable matter. Slough lands are excellent.

SOY BEANS

Soy Beans, as feed, takes the place of oil or gluten meal. Feeding them to milch cows, fattening hogs or cows, they have given astonishing results. If sown broadcast use one-half to one bushel per acre. We have the early Yellow, Late Mammoth; this last variety, however,

hardly ever matures North, but is all right for the Southern states.

Early Yellow, lb. 15c.

Late Mammoth, lb., 15c.

SAND OR WINTER VETCH

A very valuable forage plant. It is very hardy, is valuable as a winter cover crop to prevent leaching, and for forage and fertilizing purposes. It is an annual, but re-sows itself and will come up year after year on the same ground. It succeeds well on nearly all soils and thrives surprisingly on poor, light land and will endure extremes of drought, heat and cold. It improves the soil. It may be sown either in the Spring or Fall with about half a bushel of rye or oats for support. It grows rapidly and is particularly valuable in sections where clover does not thrive. When sown in April or May it can be cut in July, the second growth affording excellent pasture during the summer. The yield of green fodder is from 12 to 20 tons an acre. Ask for prices.

SPECIAL PASTURE MIXTURES

Recommended by

**UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT
STATION
Gooding Sub-Station**

The most satisfactory mixture for ordinary conditions such as exist at the station farm is as follows:

Orchard grass	5 pounds
Smooth Brome grass.....	5 pounds
Kentucky Blue grass.....	4 pounds
Meadow Fescue	4 pounds
Timothy	4 pounds
Alsike Clover	2 pounds

Total 24 pounds

The following mixture is simpler and has given very satisfactory results:

Orchard grass	8 pounds
Smooth Brome grass.....	8 pounds
Timothy	4 pounds
Alsike clover	2 pounds

Total 22 pounds

For the low, poorly drained lands the following mixture is desirable:

Red top	8 pounds
Timothy	6 pounds
Meadow Fescue	4 pounds
Alsike clover	2 pounds

Total 20 pounds

For high lands that are apt to be dry, this mixture is recommended:

Smooth Brome grass.....	12 pounds
Orchard grass	8 pounds

Total 20 pounds

Write for Prices.

STERLING BUTTERMILK MASH

BUTTERMILK PREVENTS LOSS OF CHICKS

Large losses of little chicks occur through white diarrhoea, due to specific organisms which are transmitted from the parent to the chick in the absorption of the yolk as the chick matures. By feeding the little chick buttermilk as its first feed it is greatly helped to overcome this trouble. The lactic acid in the buttermilk serves as a tonic and regulator to the digestive organs. Start your chicks right by feeding them Sterling Buttermilk Mash after they are 36 or 48 hours old.

DRIED BUTTERMILK EQUALLY EFFICIENT AS THE LIQUID

Sterling Buttermilk Mash contains all ingredients of PURE buttermilk reduced to a dry powder. Experiments made with this dry, condensed buttermilk have shown better results than obtained by the liquid. It will remain sweet indefinitely if kept dry, making it ideal for use in prepared feeds.

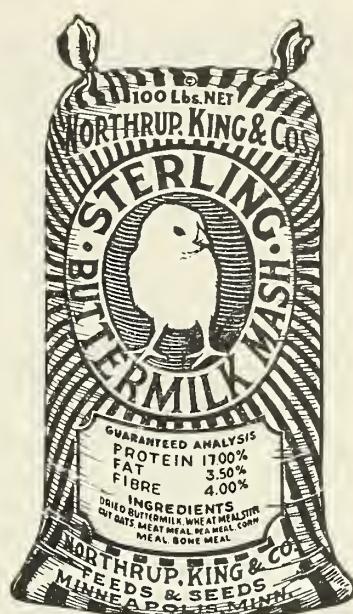
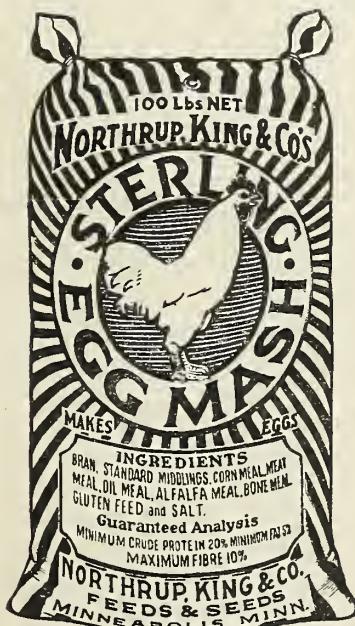
RICH IN ANIMAL PROTEIN

Sterling Buttermilk Mash is rich in animal protein which is an important factor in the chick's ration. This element is supplied by the Dried Buttermilk, Meat Meal, Fish Scrap and Bone Meal, each in proper proportion. Nature provides animal protein in the form of insects for the older fowls. Human genius alone can supply it in suitable form for the baby chick.

CALF MEAL—This calf meal of milk-equal, when mixed with skim milk or water to the proper consistency is very similar to milk and contains all the elements of milk—protein, fat, and fiber, moisture and ash in the correct proportions. Every pound makes a gallon of sweet, wholesome milk-equal. It costs less than milk. Ask for prices.

CHARCOAL—Granulated for Poultry, 50lb. bags, \$2.50.

Lump for cisters or brazing—25 lb. bags, \$1.00.



We recommend feeding it dry the first two weeks. Thereafter it may be moistened with just enough water to make it adhere in lumps or appear crumbly. Care should be taken not to over feed. The chicks should be fed every few hours just what they will clean up each time.

SIZE OF GRANULATION PREVENTS FOOD MASSING IN CROP

The granulation of Sterling Buttermilk Mash is sufficiently coarse to absorb the juices and thus prevent a pasty mass or ball forming in the chick's crop, a common trouble when feeding extremely fine mash. Compare a sample of Sterling Buttermilk Mash with other Chick Mashes, and you will see the advantage in our method.

Price, 25 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$5.50.

CALF MEAL—This calf meal of milk-equal, when mixed with skim milk or water to the proper consistency is very similar to milk and contains all the elements of milk—protein, fat, and fiber, moisture and ash in the correct proportions. Every pound makes a gallon of sweet, wholesome milk-equal. It costs less than milk. Ask for prices.

CHARCOAL—Granulated for Poultry, 50lb. bags, \$2.50.

Lump for cisters or brazing—25 lb. bags, \$1.00.

STERLING EGG MASH

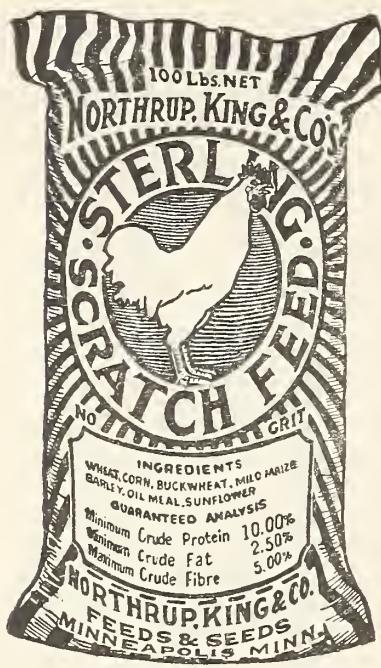
Makes hens lay when eggs are high; keeps poultry healthy.

A complete ground food to be fed wet or dry. Starts hens laying and keeps them at it. Hastens moulting. Puts poultry in prime condition. Makes young fowls grow fast.

No drugs—No stimulants—but a rich, wholesome, nourishing feed for growing fowls and hens, encouraging rapid growth and increasing egg production. Can be fed dry or as a mash and is the most successful combination of egg producing elements.

Feed Sterling Egg Mash to the hens in your breeding pens and they will produce eggs of strong vitality that hatch into sturdy, vigorous chicks.

Price, 25 lbs. \$1.25; 100 lbs. \$4.25.



STERLING SCRATCH FEED

It is composed of grains and seeds, oil meal, etc. Each item is included in the proper proportion to make up a well balanced ration.

For winter eggs keep the hens on dry ground or in doors on deep litter where they will have to scratch for the grain. A busy, working hen will not become too fat. Sterling Scratch Feed will help your flock "shell out" eggs.

Write for prices.

GRANULATED BONE

Made from fresh, green bones, which have the moisture, grease, etc., extracted from them, leaving nothing but phosphate of lime and protein.

This food is rich in protein and lime and it is well to keep it constantly before the birds. There is no danger of their overeating Sterling Bone. Granulated Bone comes in a fine size for chicks or mixing in a mash and medium for hens. State whether you want fine or medium ground.

100 lbs. \$5.00

ALFALFA MEAL

Made from new crop, pea green, kiln dried Alfalfa hay. This is more valuable than clover meal and is highly recommended by prominent and successful poultry men. It contains a large per cent of protein and furnishes green feed in Winter when green feed is scarce. This may be mixed in with the mash or moisten slightly with hot water. Then allow it to steam an hour before feeding. Alfalfa Meal is also widely used as litter for the brooder and chick pen, since it is a good absorbent and does not injure the baby chicks if they eat it. Write us for latest price.

OLD PROCESS OIL MEAL

Aids digestion and assimilation of food. As it contains 33 to 36 per cent of protein, it is combined with grains and other food so as to make a balanced ration. Improves the health, vigor and appearance of poultry. Ask for price.

CRUSHED OYSTER SHELL

Hens must have lime in some form to furnish egg shell material. If you are having trouble with your flock laying soft or thin shelled eggs, you should start feeding Oyster Shell immediately to remedy this condition. Crushed Oyster Shell is practically pure lime carbonate, so there is almost no waste. It also tends to keep the hens from eating eggs. Every poultry house or yard should have a pan or trough full, so that the fowls can have access to it at all times.

STERLING CHICK FEED

For chicks three weeks old and over. Like our other Sterling feeds this mixture embraces a fine combination of seeds, millet and grains. It gives the chicks quick growth and tends to keep them in good health.... To properly develop the chick, either for the market or to become a producer of eggs, it must be fed such food as will promote growth quickly and uniformly.

Write for prices.

MEAT SCRAPS

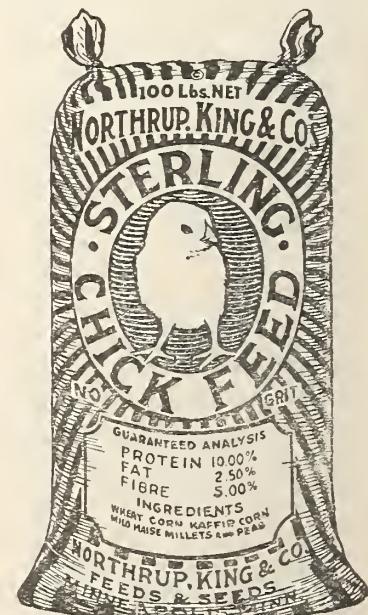
Meat scraps are rich in protein, the material which makes muscle and lean meat. Contain 50 per cent protein.

It is important that growing birds and laying hens have meat protein in some form, otherwise chicks will not develop properly and hens will not lay. In the fields the flocks can pick up insects, worms and grubs, but birds in small runs or laying houses must have a substitute. Hens should not be allowed to eat too much meat scraps, so it is best to mix them in the grain or mash mixture. They are a forcing food, but are so rich that a little goes a long way.

100 lbs. \$6.00

FISH SCRAPS

Has an average protein content of over 50 per cent and about 35 per cent soluble bone. Preferred to meat scraps by some feeders and costs less.



THE LAWN

(From Farmers' Bulletin 464)

The greensward is the canvas upon which all architectural and landscape effects are produced. A lawn may vary in extent from a few square feet at the side of the steps leading to the brownstone front of the city dwelling to the broad acres of extensive parks. It matters little whether the extent of a lawn be great or small, its inherent qualities are the same, and its intrinsic worth is determined by its character and the manner in which it is kept. Green grass is not only of great economic value, but it is also of great esthetic value. The herbage of the field is the primary dependence of all animal life, and it is the green color, the sweet fragrance, and the soothing effect of nature which comes from well kept greenswards that make them so congenial to man. Grass is nature's balm and healing for all erosive scars. Nature abhors rough edges and broken places, and immediately proceeds to cover such ugly spots with green grass. Man likes to get his feet upon the soil, but, better still, upon the soft, yielding greensward. Rich rugs and carpets do not give the elastic spring that the well-made and well-kept greensward yields.

A lawn is the accompaniment of every effort on the part of man to beautify the surroundings of his abiding place. The great increase of interest in suburban and rural life has caused a corresponding increase of interest in matters pertaining to the making and maintenance of lawns. Suburban railways, the extension of electric lines in the country, and the return of man to natural ways of living are all factors contributing to the growing interest in matters pertaining to lawn making.

Idaho should be noted for its splendid lawns, for our climate is ideal for them, and with a minimum of labor and expense we can produce those fine, velvety, carpet-like lawns which are the envy of our friends in less favored sections.

A perfect lawn cannot be made or maintained in the careless, half-hearted manner that is too often employed, but if we are willing to bestow upon it a comparatively small proportion of the care necessary to obtain the same amount of satisfaction in almost any other line we will be awarded with a lawn to be proud of.

We will not attempt a treatise on the arrangement of the lawn for this is the work of a landscape gardener. However, we will suggest that it should not be dotted with trees, shrubbery and flower beds, but that they should be massed in corners and around the sides; also that, especially if the lawn is a large one, natural con-

tours are usually more beautiful than a formal, uniform grade; and that curved walks and roads are more effective than straight ones.

The best soil for a lawn is a deep, rich loam, containing considerable clay. This will retain moisture better than a light sandy or gravelly soil, and is less inclined to heave in winter. If the soil is not naturally of this nature, it should be made as nearly so as possible, and it should be the same in all parts, to avoid a spotted appearance. If it is not naturally well drained, it must be drained artificially, for not even a fair lawn can exist on wet, sour land. Do not attempt to make a lawn on the sub-soil which has been excavated from the basement when building the house.

Fertilizers should be used liberally. Large quantities of well-rotted stable manure should be turned under to a depth of at least eight inches. The idea is to have a thick layer of the manure to act as a sub-soil. If the lawn is being built up, the manure may be spread on the ground and eight inches or more of good soil placed on top of it. If the soil is inclined to be sour, about fifteen hundred pounds per acre of air-slaked lime or ground lime rock should be harrowed or raked into the top-soil. This will improve the texture, and will be beneficial whether the soil is sour or not. Bone meal should also be thoroughly mixed with the top-soil at the rate of about one thousand pounds per acre.

If possible, the soil should be prepared a considerable time before the seed is to be sown, the longer the time the better. The best lawn would be obtained by preparing the soil a year before sowing the seed, and working it frequently to destroy the weeds and make the seed-bed in perfect condition. Unless this is done you should bear in mind that though no seed of any kind is sown, a multitude of weeds and coarse grasses will spring up from the seeds which are in all soil. Sowing grass seed will not prevent these seeds from germinating, so if you have purchased high grade seed, do not condemn your seedman if weeds appear in the lawn.

Just before sowing the seeds **GROMORE FERTILIZER** should be sown broadcast and thoroughly raked in at the rate of twenty-five pounds to each one thousand square feet. Gromore is odorless and efficient.

If well-rotted stable manure cannot be procured, a crop of vetch or red clover may be grown on the ground and turned under when in blossom. In this case more of the commercial lawn fertilizer should be used.

The seed should not be sown until the soil is in perfect condition, not only perfectly smooth and finely pulverized on the surface, but in the same condition to a depth of eight inches or more. If the seed is to be sown during a dry season, the ground should first be thoroughly soaked with water, and then, when it is not sticky when pressed in the hand, it should be carefully raked.

In this part of the country the seed may be sown any time if plenty of water is available, but we prefer to sow late in spring. This will allow time for weeds and native grasses to make a start and be destroyed before the grass seed is sown. Of course this would not apply to hotter climates, or where water is not plenty. It should be sown when there is no wind blowing, and can be sown more evenly by sowing very lightly in one direction and then in other directions until the proper amount of seed is sown. Use plenty of seed, at least one pound of mixed lawn grass seed to each three hundred square feet of lawn, and it would be better to sow twice that amount. Do not economize on seed, either in quantity or quality; it is the least expensive part of the lawn. After the seed is sown, roll the ground with a light roller. If the seed is raked in at all, it must be raked very lightly.

Commence mowing as soon as the grass is two inches high, but never, at any time, cut it very short. Leave the clippings where they fall. Many lawns are ruined by removing the clippings. They make a splendid fertilizer, help to form a thick turf, and will not be unsightly if mowed frequently.

A good lawn cannot be maintained without the frequent use of a roller, especially in early spring. It compacts the soil after winter heaving, preventing loose soil about the roots for air to circulate in, discourages moles, makes a smooth surface for the mower, and induces a healthy and uniform growth of grass.

Never turn the lawn into a barnyard by covering it with stable manure. It is offensive to the eyes and nostrils, is tracked onto the walks and into the house, and it contains weed seeds. Gromore Lawn Fertilizer should be sown broadcast on the lawn at least once each year, at the rate of 2 pounds to each 1000 square feet. It would be better to apply one-half or one-third of this amount two or three times each year, with one of the applications in August. It may be applied at any time, but if applied during warm, dry weather, the lawn should be sprinkled soon after. If the lawn turns yellow, or has an unhealthy appearance, an application of this fertilizer will rejuvenate it almost immediately. Commercial fertil-

izers do not contain any weed seeds. This is an important item, for it is difficult enough at the best to keep weeds out of the lawn.

There are weed killers on the market which are effective when properly applied. They are preparations containing sulphate of iron, and will kill all broad leaved weeds in a lawn without harming the fine leaved grasses. They are liable to kill clover, but that is not a serious matter, as clover in a lawn is only valuable as a nurse crop and to make a showing while the grasses are getting started. A really fine lawn should not contain any clover.

When irrigating it is better to give the lawn a thorough soaking, and not irrigate again until it shows signs of needing water, than to be continually sprinkling.

The seed to be sown is a matter of choice and utility. We recommended sowing a mixture of many different grasses. The high-grade mixtures are mixed according to formulas prepared by men who have made a study of grasses and their uses. They consist of grasses which will make a fine, tough turf, not damaged by tramping, will remain green the entire season, and are of a uniform color. We do not approve of clover in a high-class lawn, although it is desirable when quick effects are wanted, and in mixing with the hardier grasses.

Old lawns require reseeding about every third year. They should be thoroughly raked, and the soil loosened up as much as possible, about half the quantity of seed sown as is required for a new lawn, and rolled with a heavy roller. It is necessary to reseed for the reason that the grass is mowed, and not allow to reseed itself, as it would under natural conditions. If the lawn is very weedy, or in bad condition, it is generally best to turn it under and start new.

It never pays to start a lawn by sodding. It is seldom that sod composed of desirable grasses is available, the crevices are apt to open up and the grass about them die out, and it is never as satisfactory and seldom less expensive than a seeded lawn.

Lawns are frequently disfigured by moles. Rolling will help to drive them away, but the only effective remedy is a mole trap. They generally have a home in some protected place, from which they burrow in various directions. Some of the burrows are used regularly, and some only once. Of course, it would be useless to set a trap on one of the burrows which are used infrequently, and to ascertain which are the little animal's regular highways, press the ridges down in various places, and the next day note which have been again raised.

FRUITS

STRAWBERRIES

Strawberries thrive best on light humus-laden soils that have a bountiful water supply and are free from alkali. Planting should be done in early spring months for best results.

Two general systems of planting and training strawberries are used—the hill system and the matted—row system.

When they are to be grown under the hill system, plants are commonly set 12 to 30 inches apart in the row and all runners removed as they appear. Under the matted row system plants are set from two to

three feet apart and part or all of the runners are allowed to root. The best way is to limit the number of new runner plants, these are spaced from six to eight inches apart. Both systems, however, are dependent upon intensive cultivation for best results, this conserves moisture, aerates the soil and keeps down weeds.

Fertilizer should be used each year to keep up fertility, which besides governing the production of berries keeps the plants in a healthy condition, and helps them ward off diseases and insect pests.

SUGGESTIONS FOR YOUR FLOWER GARDEN

Condensed List of Flower Seed

HARDY PERENNIALS

Alyssum—Yellow. Golden-Tuft.
Canterbury Bells—(Campanula) Mixed.
Carnation—Dwarf Marguerite.
Columbine—(Aquilegia) Mixed.
Coreopsis Lanceolata.
Daisy—(Bellis) Double Mixed.
Daisy—Marguerite or Oxeye.
Daisy—Shasta.
Forget-Me-Not—(Myosotus) Blue.
Foxglove (Digitalis) Mixed.
Gaillardia Grandiflora.
Gynsonhelia Paniculata (Baby's Breath).
Hollyhock.
Larkspur—Perennial (Delphinium) Mixed.
Pinks—(Dianthus).
Sweet Peas—Perennial Mixed.
Sweet William—Double.
Violet—Sweet English.
Wallflower.

FLOWERS SUCCEEDING IN PARTIAL SHADE

Butterfly Flower—(Schizanthus) Mixed.
Canterbury Bells—(Campanula) Mixed.
Columbine—(Aquilegia) Mixed.
Coreopsis Lanceolata.
Forget-Me-Not—(Myosotus) Blue.
Daisies.
Feverfew—(Matricaria) Double White.
Foxglove—(Digitalis) Mixed.
Larkspur—Perennial (Delphinium) Mixed.
Pansy.
Snapdragon—(Antirrhinum) Mixed.
Violet—Sweet English.

FLOWERS SUITABLE FOR POTS

Ageratum Mexicanum—Blue.
Ageratum Albiflorum—White.
Asters—Queen of the Market.
Asters—Florist Mixture of Extra Early.
Butterfly Flower—(Schizanthus) Mixed.
Forget-Me-Not—(Myosotus) Blue.
Geranium Mixed.
Heliotrope.
Ice Plant—(Mesembryanthemum).
Lantana Hybrida.
Mignonette.
Nasturtium—Dwarf mixed.
Petunia—Hybrida.
Ten Weeks Stocks—Dwarf Mixed.

CLIMBING VINES

Balloon Vine.
Balsam Apple—(Momordica Balsamina).
Canary Bird Flower.
Cobea Scandens.
Cypress Vine—Red and White Mixed.
Gourds—Ornamental.
Hyacinth Bean—(Dolichos) Mixed.
Japanese Hop—(Humulus Japonicus)
Moonflower.
Morning Glory.
Nasturtiums—Tall mixed.
Sweet Peas.
Sweet Peas—Perennial (Lathyrus Latifolius).
Wild Cucumbers.

FLOWERS SUITABLE FOR HANGING BASKETS, VERANDA BOXES, Etc.

Nasturtium—Tall, mixed.
Petunia—Hybrida.
Smilax—Greenhouse climber.
Verbena.

FLOWERS SUITABLE FOR BORDERS AND EDGINGS

Balsam or Touch-Me-Not.
Butterfly Flower (Schizanthus) Mixed.
California Poppy (Escholtzia) Mixed.
Calliopsis Atkinsonia—Yellow and Brown.
Calliopsis Drummondi—Deep Yellow.
Candytuft—White.
Canterbury Bells—(Campanula Medium) Mixed.
Chrysanthemum Annual—Double White.
Coleus—Foliage Plant. Fine Mixture.
Coreopsis Lanceolata.
Lobelia—Deep Blue.
Lobelia—Pure White.
Mignonette—Sweet.
Nasturtium—Dwarf.
Pansy—American Mixed.
Petunia—Hybrida.
Pinks—Double China.
Phlox Drummondi Grandiflora—Mixed.
Portulaca—(Rose Moss) Double.
Portulaca—(Rose Moss) Single.
Salpiglossis—Mixed.
Sweet Alyssum—(Alyssum Benthani) White.
Sweet William—Double.
Verbena.
Vinca—Mixed.

GENERAL LIST OF ANNUALS

Angels Breath—(<i>Gypsophelia elegans</i>). Annual Evergreen.	Heartsease—Tufted or Bedded Pansies. Job's Tears or Indian Beads.
Asters—Florist Mixed.	Joseph's Coat—(<i>Amaranthus tricolor</i>).
Bachelor's Button (Globe Anarinth).	Larkspur—Annual.
Bachelor's Button (<i>Centaurea Cyanus</i>).	Love-Lies-Bleeding.
Canna Seed—Mixed.	Marigold—Dwarf Mixed.
Castor Bean—(<i>Ricinus</i>) Mixed.	Marigold—Tall Mixed.
Celosia Plumosa—Mixed.	Mourning Bride—(<i>cabiosa</i>).
Coxcomb—(<i>Celosia Cristata</i>) Dwarf.	Nicotine affinis.
Cornflower—Blue.	Poppies.
Cosmos—Mixed.	Salvia Splendens.
Dahlia—Fine Single Mixed.	Sunflower—Double.
Dahlia—Fine Double Mixed.	Sweet Sultan—(<i>Centaurea Alba</i>).
Devil-in-the-Bush—(<i>Nigella</i>).	Ten Weeks Stock—Dwarf Mixed.
Everlastings—(<i>Telichrysum</i>).	Zinnia—Mixed.
Four O'Clock or Marvel of Peru.	

CALENDAR FOR PLANTING FLOWERS

FEBRUARY Sow Seed	APRIL Sow Seed	MAY Sow Seed	MAY Transplant
Antirrhinum	Ageratum	Candytuft	Antirrhinum
Asters	Asters	Carnation	Balsam
Calliopsis	Balsam	Centaurea	Dianthus
Celosia	Celosia	Coreopsis	Marigold
Chrysanthemum	Centaurea	Cosmos	Snap-Dragon
Salvia	Coreopsis	Daisies	Zinnia
Sweet Peas	Cosmos	Digitalis	
	Daisies	Forget-Me-Not	Bulbs
	Dianthus	Gillardia	Amaryllis
	Marigold	Marigold	Callas
	Nasturtium	Nasturtium	Cannas
	Poppies	Phlox	Dahlias
	Snap-Dragon	Petunia	Gladiolus
	Sweet Peas	Poppies	Tuberoses
	Zinna	Salpiglossis	
		Scabiosa	
			Transplant
	Transplant	Antirrhinum	
	Carnation	Asters	
	Pansy	Calliopsis	
	Petunia	Chrysanthemum	
	Shasta Daisy	Celosia	
	Stocks	Centaurea	
	Verbena	Salvia	
		Shasta Daisy	
		Verbena	
	Bulbs		
	Callas		
	Cannas		
	Dahlia		
	Gladiolus		
	Tuberoses		

NUMBER OF PLANTS TO THE ACRE

Dis. Apart	No. Plants						
12 x 1 in.....	522,720	25 x 18 in.....	15,520	36 x 36 in.....	4,840	60 x 60 in.....	1,745
12 x 3 in.....	174,240	30 x 1 in.....	209,088	42 x 12 in.....	12,446	8 x 1 ft.....	5,445
12 x 12 in.....	43,560	30 x 6 in.....	34,848	42 x 24 in.....	6,223	8 x 3 ft.....	1,815
16 x 1 in.....	392,040	30 x 12 in.....	17,424	42 x 36 in.....	4,148	8 x 8 ft.....	680
18 x 1 in.....	348,480	30 x 16 in.....	13,068	48 x 12 in.....	10,890	10 x 1 ft.....	4,356
18 x 3 in.....	116,160	30 x 20 in.....	10,454	48 x 18 in.....	7,790	10 x 6 ft.....	726
18 x 12 in.....	29,040	30 x 24 in.....	8,712	48 x 24 in.....	5,445	10 x 10 ft.....	435
18 x 18 in.....	19,360	30 x 30 in.....	6,970	48 x 30 in.....	4,356	12 x 1 ft.....	3,630
20 x 1 in.....	313,635	36 x 3 in.....	58,080	48 x 36 in.....	3,630	12 x 5 ft.....	736
20 x 20 in.....	15,681	36 x 12 in.....	14,520	48 x 48 in.....	2,723	12 x 12 ft.....	302
24 x 24 in.....	10,890	36 x 18 in.....	9,680	60 x 36 in.....	2,901	16 x 1 ft.....	2,722
24 x 1 in.....	261,360	36 x 24 in.....	7,260	60 x 48 in.....	2,178	16 x 16 ft.....	170

In planting trees the greater distance should be given in the richer soils

DISTANCE APART	Triangular	DISTANCE APART	Triangular
1 foot apart each way.....	50,300	15 feet apart each way.....	223
2 feet apart each way.....	12,575	16 feet apart each way.....	196
4 feet apart each way.....	3,143	20 feet apart each way.....	125
6 feet apart each way.....	1,397	25 feet apart each way.....	81
9 feet apart each way.....	620	30 feet apart each way.....	55
10 feet apart each way.....	502	40 feet apart each way.....	31

QUANTITY OF SEED REQUIRED

	Quantity per Acre		Quantity per Acre
Alfalfa	8 to 12 lbs.	Horse Radish Roots.....	15,000 to 20,000
Alsyke	6 to 8 lbs.	Kale, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill.....	1 lb.
Artichoke, 1 oz. to 500 plants.....	6 oz.	Kale, Thousand Headed.....	2 to 3 lbs.
Asparagus, 1 oz. to 500 plants.....	1 lb.	Kohlrabi, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill.....	2 lbs.
Barley	100 lbs.	Kaffir Corn	8 to 12 lbs.
Beans, Dwarf, 1 lb. to 100 feet of drill.....	50 lbs.	Leek, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	4 lbs.
Beans, Tall, 1 lb. to 150 hills.....	25 lbs.	Lettuce, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill.....	3 lbs.
Beet, Garden, 1 oz. to 50 feet of drill.....	5 lbs.	Melon, Musk, 1 oz. to 60 hills.....	2 to 3 lbs.
Beet, Sugar, 1 oz. to 50 feet of drill.....	5 lbs.	Melon, Water, 1 oz. to 30 hills.....	3 to 4 lbs.
Mangel Wurzel, 1 oz. to 50 feet of drill	5 lbs.	Millet	30 lbs.
Broccoli, 1 oz. to 2000 plants.....	4 oz.	Nasturtium, 1 oz. to 50 feet of drill.....	15 lbs.
Brussels Sprouts, 1 oz. to 2000 plants.....	4 oz.	Oats	90 lbs.
Broom Corn	6 to 8 lbs.	Okra, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	8 lbs.
Buckwheat	45 lbs.	Onion, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	8 lbs.
Cabbage, 1 oz. to 1500 plants.....	1/2 lb.	Onion, for sets.....	30 to 80 lbs.
Carrot, 1 oz. to 125 feet of drill.....	3 lbs.	Onion Sets, 1 oz. to 75 feet of drill.....	400 lbs.
Cauliflower, 1 oz. to 2000 plants.....	3 oz.	Parsley, 1 oz. to 300 feet of drill.....	3 lbs.
Celery, 1 oz. to 5000 plants.....	1 lb.	Parsnip, 1 oz. to 200 feet of drill.....	6 lbs.
Cheat	100 lbs.	Peas, Garden, 1 lb. to 50 feet of drill.....	200 lbs.
Chicory, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	4 lbs.	Peas, Field	100 lbs.
Clover, White and Alsyke.....	6 to 10 lbs.	Pepper, 1 oz. to 100 plants.....	
Clover, White for Lawns.....	1 lb. to each 300 sq. ft.	Potatoes	500 to 700 lbs.
Clover, Red, Mammoth and Crimson.....	8 to 12 lbs.	Pumpkin, 1 oz. to 30 hills.....	3 to 4 lbs.
Collards, 1 oz. to 2000 plants.....	4 oz.	Radish, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	10 lbs.
Corn, Sweet, 1 lb. to 200 hills.....	152 lbs.	Rape, Dwarf Essex.....	3 to 5 lbs.
Corn, Field	8 to 12 lbs.	Rutabaga, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill.....	2 lbs.
Corn, Fodder	40 lbs.	Rye	90 to 120 lbs.
Corn, Pop	5 to 10 lbs.	Salsify, 1 oz. to 50 feet of drill.....	8 lbs.
Corn, Wheat	80 to 100 lbs.	Speltz	100 lbs.
Cress, 1 lb. to 100 feet of drill.....	1 lb.	Spinach, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	8 lbs.
Cucumber, 1 oz. to 60 hills.....	2 to 3 lbs.	Spurry	15 lbs.
Egg Plant, 1 oz. to 2000 plants.....	4 oz.	Squash, Summer, 1 oz. to 25 hills.....	3 lbs.
Endive, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	4 oz.	Squash, Winter, 1 oz. to 12 hills.....	4 lbs.
Flax, for seed 30 lbs. to acre. For fiber.....	50 lbs.	Sugar Cane	10 lbs.
Grass, Lawn, 1 lb. to 300 square feet.....	145 lbs.	Sunflower	8 lbs.
Grass, Kentucky Blue, Canadian Blue.....	20 lbs.	Tobacco, 1 oz. to 10,000 plants.....	3 oz.
Timothy	8 to 12 lbs.	Tomato, 1 oz. to 2000 plants.....	4 oz.
Red Top, in chaff, 60 lbs. Solid.....	20 lbs.	Turnip, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill.....	2 lbs.
Rye Grass, Oat Grass, Fescue Grasses.....	30 lbs.	Vetches, Spring	60 to 90 lbs.
Orchard Grass	20 to 30 lbs.	Vetches, Winter	30 to 40 lbs.
Hemp	25 to 30 lbs.	Wheat	80 to 100 lbs.

USUAL DISTANCES FOR PLANTING

Beans, Bush, drills 2 to 3 feet apart.
 Beans, Pole, 3 to 4 feet each way.
 Beets, Early, drills 12 to 18 inches apart.
 Beets, Late, drills 2 to 3 feet apart.
 Blackberries, erect growing, 6 to 9 by 4 feet.
 Blackberries, Mammoth and Himalaya, 8 by 24 feet.
 Cabbage, Early, 16 by 30 inches.
 Cabbage, Late, 24 by 30 inches.
 Carrots, drills, 1 to 2 feet apart.
 Corn, Sweet, 3 to 3½ feet by 9 by 24 inches.
 Corn, Field, 3½ to 4 feet each way.
 Cucumber, 4 to 5 feet each way.
 Currants, 5 by 3 feet.
 Egg Plant, 3 by 3 feet.
 Lettuce, drills, 18 inches apart.
 Melon, Musk, 5 to 6 feet each way.
 Celery, rows 3 to 4 feet, 6 inches in row.
 Cherry Trees, 15 to 20 feet each way.
 Cauliflower, 2 by 2 by 3 feet.
 Apple Trees, 20 to 30 feet each way.
 Asparagus, 3 to 4 by 2 feet.
 Gooseberries, 5 by 3 feet.
 Grapes, 8 by 8 to 10 by 12 feet.

Melon, Water, 7 to 8 feet each way.
 Onions, drills 14 to 20 inches apart.
 Parsnips, drills 18 to 36 inches apart.
 Peach Trees, 18 to 24 feet each way.
 Pear Trees, standard, 20 to 25 feet each way.
 Pear Trees, Dwarf, 12 to 15 feet each way.
 Peas, drills, 2 to 3 feet apart.
 Pepper, 15 to 18 inches by 2 to 2½ feet.
 Plum Trees, 15 to 20 feet each way.
 Potatoes, 12 to 18 inches by 2½ to 3 feet.
 Pumpkin, 8 to 10 feet each way.
 Quince Trees, 15 feet each way.
 Radishes, drills 10 to 18 inches apart.
 Raspberries, 6 to 8 by 3 feet.
 Rhubarb, 2 to 4 feet by 4 feet.
 Salsify, drills 18 to 24 inches apart.
 Spinach, drills 12 to 18 inches apart.
 Squash, Bush, 3 to 4 feet by 4 feet.
 Squash, Running, 12 feet each way.
 Strawberries, Hills, 36 by 18 inches.
 Strawberries, Matted Rows, 48 by 12 inches.
 Sweet Potatoes, 2 feet by 3 to 4 feet.
 Tomato, 4 feet by 4 to 5 feet.

FERTILIZERS—NITRATE OF SODA

Quick in action; used for the nitrogen it contains. It creates rapid growth, is odorless and entirely soluble. It should be applied only when the plants are above ground, usually in combination with other chemical fertilizers. Nitrate of Soda is the best form in which nitrogen can be restored to the soil. It is of special value for early crops, such as peas, corn, beets, cabbage, etc., when rapid maturity is essential, and of great benefit to hay and forage crops. Nitrate of Soda is a great stimulant for the production of sugar beets, potatoes and sorghum, also small fruits.

Use as a top dressing at the rate of 100 lbs. per acre on the following vegetables when plants are well established, viz.: beet, cauliflower, cucumber, celery, egg plant, lettuce, spinach and onion. For asparagus use at the rate of 250 lbs. per acre as a top dressing.

REFERENCE TABLES

Quantity of Seeds to produce a given number of plants and to sow an acre

	Quantity per Acre	Grass—Continued	Quantity per Acre	WEIGHTS OF VARIOUS ARTICLES
Artichoke, 1 oz. to 500 plants.....	6 oz.	Timothy	10 to 15 lbs.	Per Bushel
Artichokes—White French.....	8 bu.	Orchard. Perennial Rye.....	1 to 2 bu.	Artichokes 60 lbs.
Asparagus, 1 oz. to 800 plants.....	1 lb.	Wood Meadow	1 bu.	Barley 48 lbs.
Asparagus Roots.....	7500	Horseradish Roots.....	15,000 to 25,000	Beans 60 lbs.
Barley	2 to 2½ bu.	Kale, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants.....	4 oz.	Buckwheat 48 lbs.
Beans, dwarf, 1 lb. to 100 ft. of drill	1 bu.	Kaffir Corn, in drills.....	6 to 10 lbs.	Blue Gross—
Pole, 1 lb. to 100 hills.....	½ bu.	Kohl Rabi, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants.....	4 oz.	Kentucky 14 lbs.
Beet, Garden, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	6 to 7 lbs.	Leek, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	4 lbs.	English 24 lbs.
Mangel, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	5 lbs.	Lettuce, 1 oz. to 150 ft. of drill....	3 lbs.	Canary Seed 60 lbs.
Broccoli, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants.....	4 oz.	Mushroom Spawn.....	1 brick to 10 sq. ft.	Cheat 34 lbs.
Brussel Sprouts, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants	4 oz.	Millet—For Seed	20 lbs.	Clover Seed 60 lbs.
Broom Corn, in drills.....	15 lbs.	For Hay	30 lbs.	Corn, Shelled 56 lbs.
Buckwheat	½ to 1 bu.	Melon, Musk, 2 oz. to 100 hills..	2 to 3 lbs.	Charcoal 22 lbs.
Cabbage, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants.....	4 oz.	Water, 4 oz. to 100 hills.....	3 to 4 lbs.	Emmer 40 lbs.
Carrot, ½ oz. to 100 ft. drill.....	3 lbs.	Oats	2 to 3 bu.	Flax Seed 56 lbs.
Cauliflower, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants	3 to 4 oz.	Okra, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	8 lbs.	Grass Seeds (unless otherwise stated) .. 14 lbs.
Celery, 1 oz to 5,000 plants.....	4 oz.	Onion Seed, for sets.....	60 to 85 lbs.	Hemp Seed 44 lbs.
Cheat	2 bu.	1 oz. to 150 ft. drill.....	3 to 4 lbs.	Hungarian Millet .. 48 lbs.
Chicory	4 lbs.	Onion Sets, 1 qt. to 40 ft. drill....	8 bu.	Lawn Grass 20 lbs.
Clover, Alsike and White.....	8 to 10 lbs.	Parsnips, 1 oz. to 150 ft. drill.....	3 lbs.	Meadow Fescue 24 lbs.
Alfalfa	15 to 20 lbs.	Parsley, 1 oz. to 150 ft. drill.....	3 lbs.	Millet 50 lbs.
Crimson Trefoil.....	10 to 15 lbs.	Peas, Field	2 bu.	Oats 32 lbs.
Red	10 to 15 lbs.	Garden, 1 lb. to 100 ft. drill..	1 to 2 bu.	Onion Sets 32 lbs.
Collards, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants.....	4 oz.	Pepper, 1 oz. to 1,000 plants.....	2 lbs.	Orchard Grass 14 lbs.
Corn, Pop (shelled).....	8 to 10 lbs.	Potatoes	10 bu.	Peach Pits 48 lbs.
Sweet or Field, hills.....	12 to 15 lbs.	Pumpkin, ½ lb. to 100 hills.....	3 to 5 lbs.	Peas, Smooth 60 lbs.
For soiling drills.....	3 bu.	Radish, 1 oz. to 100 ft. drill.....	10 lbs.	Peas, Wrinkled 56 lbs.
Cress, ¾ oz. to 100 ft. drill.....	1 lb.	Rape	3 to 5 lbs.	Perennial Rye 20 lbs.
Cucumber, 1 oz. to 100 hills....	2 to 3 lbs.	Rye	1½ to 2 bu.	Potatoes 60 lbs.
Egg Plant, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants....	4 oz.	Salsify, 1 oz. to 100 ft. drill.....	6 to 8 lbs.	Rape 60 lbs.
Emmer	100 lbs.	Spinach, 1 oz. to 100 ft. drill..	8 to 10 lbs.	Rye 56 lbs.
Endive, ¼ oz. to 100 ft. drill.....	4 lbs.	Sugar Cane, in drills.....	10 lbs.	Red Top 14 lbs.
Flax broadcast	¾ bu.	Sunflower	8 lbs.	Red Top, solid seed .. 42 lbs.
Grass—		Squash—Summer, 4 oz. to 100 hills	3 lbs.	Timothy 45 lbs.
Kentucky Blue, for pasture..	1 to 2 bu.	Winter, 8 oz. to 100 hills.....	4 lbs.	Vetches 70 lbs.
Kentucky Blue for lawns.....	100 lbs.	Tomato, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants.....	4 oz.	Wheat 60 lbs.
Meadow Fescue	1 bu.	Tobacco, 1 oz. to 4,000 plants.....	3 oz.	
Mixed Lawn	5 to 6 bu.	Turnip, 1 oz. to 150 ft. drill....	2 to 3 lbs.	
Red Top, Chaff.....	1 to 2 bu.	Vetches	1½ to 2 bu.	
Red Top, solid seed.....	10 to 15 lbs.	With Grain	1 bu.	

GROMORE NO. 2

FOR ORCHARDS, FIELDS AND THE MARKET GARDENER

In soliciting your requirements for a Fertilizer that will answer your purpose well and good and be more near in price to the average satisfactory Fertilizer where bulk does not matter so much as in city homes, we have used extraordinary precaution to assure you a Fertilizer you can depend upon for results in your garden, orchards and fields.

GROMORE NO. 2 is put up in 100 lb. bags only. The guaranteed analysis being:

Nitrogen from Nitrate of Soda.....	3 %
Total Phosphoric Acid from Superphosphate.....	8 %
Available Phosphoric Acid from Superphosphate.....	7 %
Potash from Sulphate of Potash.....	2½ %

You can use GROMORE NO. 2 knowing you are getting your money's worth and figuring as against others in results and dollars in your pocket that GROMORE NO. 2 holds no disappointment for you. Write for prices and information.

GROMORE

DEPENDABLE

TRADE

MARK



FERTILIZER

PROFIT—PLEASURE CONTENTMENT

For Lawns, Flowers, Gardens, Shrubs, House Plants,
Fields and Orchards

Sample and Book FREE—Tells just HOW

Odorless—Clean—Efficient

Price

Sold in 25-lb. White Cotton Bags,	\$ 2.50
2-lb. Packages,40
and Gunnies Containing 125 lbs.	9.00

GROMORE means *Delicious Berries*, size and color.

One pound to each year age of tree.

A 25-lb. bag covers a lawn space of 30 x 40 or 1200 square feet.
Lasts a year or more.

A tablespoonfull to a hill of potatoes, tomatoes or ordinary rose bush
means abundant flowers, crisp and early vegetables.

A teaspoonfull to a 6 to 8-inch potted plant. Ferns love it. Fully
GUARANTEED.

Positively kills cut worms.

Absolutely removes the moss from your lawn.

The QUANTITY used makes it the most Economical, being four
times the strength of the usual commercial fertilizer.

Best money can buy—Best earth can produce.

No Filler, No Bulk—All Fertilizer.

CALVES

Table showing profit raising a calf on Security Food Compound, compared to raising one on whole milk, feeding 10 quarts per day for six weeks.

This table is based on 4 per cent butterfat:

Price of Butterfat per lb.	Value of Cream for six weeks	Cost per day	Cost per pail	Leaves Cream Check	
\$.60	\$20.16	48c	\$2.75	7c	\$17.41
.50	16.80	40c	2.75	7c	14.05
.45	15.12	36c	2.75	7c	12.37
.40	13.44	32c	2.75	7c	10.69
.35	11.76	28c	2.75	7c	9.01
.30	10.08	24c	2.75	7c	7.33
.25	8.60	20c	2.75	7c	5.85

Now, see just what feeding 10 quarts of milk a day costs. Ten quarts of milk, testing 4 per cent butterfat at 40c per pound, brings 32c. For nine days, at 32c a day, it amounts to \$2.88. Now, with \$2.75 you can buy a pail of Security Compound, which will feed your calf for six weeks, and if you keep on selling your cream for six weeks, and feeding the calf separator milk and Security Compound, you will have paid for a pail of Security Compound, have raised your calf and will have a cream check of \$10.69 besides. Invest \$2.75 in Security Food Compound. Feed it to your calf in 10 quarts of skim milk a day for 42 days. Sell the cream. It will bring \$13.44, with butterfat at 40c a pound. Pay yourself back the \$2.75 invested, and have \$10.69 interest, which is over ten per cent a day on \$2.75. The banker may get 10 per cent a year, the farmer can get 10 per cent a day. The cream sold pays back the cost of the pail over five times in 42 days. With 30c butterfat, three times. Don't kill any calves. Veal them on Security Compound for \$2.75, and sell them from \$10.00 up. Will you feed calves \$13.00 worth of butterfat, or \$2.75 of Security Compound?



CALVES RAISED AND VEALED ON SECURITY FOOD

**SAVES the MILK
SAVES the CALF**

Cheapest because it goes farthest.

12 lbs. feeds 1 calf for veal 8 weeks

25 lbs. feeds 2 calves for veal over 8 wks.

60 " " 4 " " " 6 wks.

100 " " 8 " " " 8 wks.

Satisfaction Guaranteed or your money refunded

REFERENCE:

Thousands of Dairymen everywhere.

**SECURITY FOOD CO.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.**

— Sold by —

**CENTRAL COAL &
SEED CO.**